THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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THE BEAVER ARGUS,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY in the old ARGUS building, on THIRD STREET, BEAVER, PA., at

TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Single copies of the paper will be furnished, in wrappers, at five cents each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention, favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, Editor & Proprietor.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measured as a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves, immediately after the local news, will be charged twenty ten cents a line for each insertion.

Marriages and Deaths announced free of charge.

The publisher reserves the right to change advertisements from one place in the paper to another, whenever it is desirable to do so.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after April 29, 1867, Trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows. [Train leaving Chicago at 4:50 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.
Pittsburgh	645AM	420AM	215PM	200AM
Rochester	815	1040	335	310
Salem	1033	1222PM	526	458
Alliance	1110	110	620	559
Canton	1231PM	155	706	628
Massillon	125	216	730	646
Orrville	138	253	808	719
Wooster	212	322	840	746
Mansfield	405	500	1014	920
Crestline	445	530	1045	950
Crestline	600AM	610	1100	1000
Bucyrus	625	640	1135	1025
Upper Sandusky	719	722	1220AM	1100
Forest	753	755	1255	1128
Lima	915	911	246	1230PM
Van Wert	1034	1020	330	127
Ft. Wayne	1229PM	1145	520	300
Columbia	110	1230AM	604	346
Warsaw	200	121	554	436
Plymouth	300	220	751	540
Valparaiso	436	357	927	713
Chicago	700	550	120	920

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.
Chicago	720AM	1020PM	450PM	430AM
Valparaiso	904	1250	627	637
Plymouth	1035	259	810	829
Warsaw	1133	420	901	940
Columbia	1219PM	530	944	1033
Fort Wayne	125	700	1030	1135
Van Wert	236	831	1136	1252PM
Lima	333	950	1234AM	215
Forest	439	1106	141	350
Upper Sandusky	503	1135	206	421
Bucyrus	538	1218PM	244	511
Crestline	605	1250	310	550
Crestline	625	200	320	600AM
Mansfield	657	230	348	636
Wooster	840	405	516	825
Orrville	907	430	540	905
Massillon	943	504	618	941
Canton	1004	521	628	1000
Alliance	1100	625	730	1115
Salem	1132	657	759	1149
Rochester	125AM	845	940	215PM
Pittsburgh	330	950	1045	340

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 3:00 p. m.; New Castle, 4:05 p.m.; arrives at Pittsburgh, 6:15 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh [illegible] arr. at N. Castle, 8:25 a. m.; Youngstown, 9:30. Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 5:45 a. m.; New Castle, 7:20 a. m.; arrives at Allegheny, 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Allegheny, 1:20 p. m.; arrives New Castle, 6:20 p. m.; Youngstown, 7:20 p. m.

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after April 29, 1867, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

	MAIL.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	ACCOM
[illegible]	820AM	245PM		345PM
[illegible] Street	831	256		356
[illegible]	935	350		510
[illegible]	1010	425		516
[illegible]	1110	510		650
[illegible]	1144	543		
[illegible]	120PM	700		

GOING NORTH.

	MAIL.	EXP'S.		ACCOM
[illegible]	850	412PM		
[illegible]	1022	536		
[illegible]	1113	605		715AM
[illegible]	1204PM	643		810
[illegible]	1256	716		902
[illegible]	137	804		1002
[illegible]	159	815		1015

GOING EAST.

	MAIL.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	ACCOM.
Bellair	420PM	530AM	1040AM	
Bridgeport	440	605	1050	
Steubenville	655	728	1135	1125
Wellsville	720	820	140PM	610
Smith's Ferry	742	912	202	634
Rochester	842	912	230	733
[illegible]	820	920	240	745
Pittsburgh	920	1025	350	910

GOING WEST.

	MAIL.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	ACCOM.
[illegible]	615AM	200PM	435PM	330PM
[illegible]	725	305	545	415
[illegible]	734	315	555	455
[illegible]	812	323	628	544
[illegible]	845	420	720	633
[illegible]	950	520	810	
[illegible]	1112	630	922	
[illegible]	1125	640	935	

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

[illegible] 6:50 a.m. Arrives Bayard, 9:55 a. m. [illegible] N. Philadelphia, 2:50, p. m.

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

NOT YET "GONE UNDER."

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY [illegible] the public generally, that [illegible] and keeps constantly on hand a large [illegible] stock of

LADIES',

GENTLEMEN'S

AND CHILDREN'S

Boots and Shoes,

OF ALL KINDS,

[illegible] at the lowest possible prices. In [illegible] Eastern made stock of Boots and Shoes, [illegible] keeps on hand a large assortment of his own [illegible] and is prepared to do job work or repairing [illegible] notice, and as well as can be done [illegible] in the county.

[illegible] the public for past favors in my business, [illegible] that they may be continued. All [illegible] will be repaired free of charge.

ROBERT TALLON.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS HIS FARM FOR SALE, situated in Darlington township, Beaver, Co., [illegible] public road, ½ a mile south of Enon [illegible] P., Ft. W. & C. Ry. Said farm is adapted [illegible] Grain or Stock. It is well watered, [illegible] 85 of which are cleared and balance [illegible] The improvements are a good DWELLING [illegible] a STABLE, with Wagon Shed and Corn-crib [illegible] and a Sheep House, 28 by 44 feet. There are [illegible] FRUIT TREES—300 Apple and 60 [illegible] and Cherry, of the very best varieties. Two [illegible] of the apple trees are beginning to bear fruit. [illegible] the farm is underlaid with TWO OR THREE [illegible] OF COAL, from 2 to 4 feet in thickness. [illegible] neighborhood is good. Schools and churches [illegible] convenient, and there is an excellent market at [illegible] Station.

If not sold before, the whole or 25 acres of the Farm [illegible] offered at Public Sale on SATURDAY, JUNE [illegible], at 1 o'clock, p. m. Title indisputable.

J. I. REED, Enon Valley, Pa.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED Agent for the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., and likewise for the Niagara Insurance Company of New York, and the Enterprise Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

[illegible] of these Companies insure dwellings, out-buildings, Stores, Manufactories, &c., &c., against loss by fire, on favorable terms for five years or less.

[illegible] equitably adjusted and promptly paid when [illegible] is effected. All business connected with [illegible] Companies attended to with dispatch.

JOS. M'CLURE, Agent. Beaver, Pa.

LAUGHING GAS!

THOSE AFFLICTED THAT HAVE BEEN SUFFERING [illegible] the tortures of toothache, and dread of extraction [illegible] will find that Dr. Chandler & Co. [illegible] you by the use of the great pain [illegible] LAUGHING GAS—and make their extraction [illegible] of pleasure rather than of pain.

[illegible] dental operations performed in the best possible [illegible] and at reasonable terms as by any good Dentist.

[illegible] in Beaver Station, Rochester, Pa.

T. J. CHANDLER & CO.

REMOVAL.

G. FRACK HAS REMOVED HIS CLOTHING AND FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT to [illegible] building on Main street, nearly opposite to [illegible] Store in New Brighton, Pa. [illegible] takes this opportunity of informing his [illegible] and the public generally, that he has just received [illegible] the east a large and well selected stock of [illegible] Goods, which he proposes to sell at prices that [illegible] to suit purchasers.

[illegible] made to order on the shortest notice. All [illegible] warranted to fit.

[apr3'67-3m]

If you want a Kiss, take it.

There's a jolly Saxon proverb,
That is pretty much like this,
That a man is half in heaven
When he gets a woman's kiss;
But there's danger in delaying—
And the sweetness may forsake it;
So I tell you, bashful lover,
If you want a kiss, why take it.

Never let another fellow
Steal a march on you in this,
Never let a laughing maiden
See you spoiling for a kiss;
There's a royal way to kissing,
And the jolly ones who make it,
Have a motto that is winning—
If you want a kiss, why take it!

Any fool may face a cannon;
Anybody wear a crown,
But a man must win a woman,
If he'd have her for his own;
Would you have the golden apple,
You must find the tree and shake it;
If the thing is worth the having,
And you want a kiss, why take it.

Who would burn upon a desert,
With a forest smiling by?
Who would give his sunny summer
For a bleak and wintry sky?
Oh! I tell you there is magic,
And you cannot, cannot break it;
For the sweetest part of loving
Is to want a kiss, and take it.

The Vanished Confederacy.

Two short years ago, (May 10, 1865,) the sinful dream of the Confederacy vanished away ingloriously in the woods of Georgia, when Col. Pritchard and his Michigan boys captured Jefferson Davis and a portion of his fugitive cabinet. This dignified, able, courteous statesman, of the old school, as the Democracy fondly called him, when they contrasted him, so much to their own satisfaction, with Abraham Lincoln, was taken in woman's clothes. Before the House Committee, four witnesses, Col. Pritchard, Capt. Langdon, Lieut. Dickinson, and Corporal Munger testified to the fact of his being taken in female apparel, and agreed that the specific articles appropriated were a lady's water proof cloak gathered at the waist, and a shawl. Under this "duplex elliptic" masque was found the commander-in-chief of the Confederate armies. This is history, and we reproduce the scene, and recall the shameful anniversary, for the benefit of Pennsylvania Democracy, whom it so singularly annoys and irritates. For a long time the sympathizers denied the gown and shawl incident, but it is useless to do so any more, the investigations of the Congressional committee setting the facts forever at rest. How unnecessarily Mr. Davis, in his demoralization, mortified and humiliated his people and cause, may be inferred from the fact that, on the same day and almost the same hour when this unbecoming farce was being acted in the Georgia forests, the rebel fleet in the Tombigbee river, under command of Commodore Farland, surrendered like soldiers and men to the Union fleet, under Thatcher.

A French Wit on the Exhibition.

A French *feuilletonist*, Albert Wolff, says of the Exhibition:

"If, during the exhibition, a country cousin or a stranger shall come to you armed with a letter of introduction, receive him with open arms. On the morrow of his arrival invite him to breakfast at a restaurant, where you will not spend more than twenty-five sous. Then take your guest to the Bourse, and let him be pushed about and hustled for an hour or two by the stock-brokers' clerks. After the Bourse, go with him on the knifeboard of the omnibus to the Champ de Mars. Tell him to walk about the exhibition for three hours, while you remain at the buffet. As you leave the exhibition, offer your visitor a glass of licorice water, and tell him that Baron Brisse particularly recommends it as a drink. Ask him to dinner, and feed him on potatoes, and apologise to him by saying that since the opening of the Exhibition meat is too dear. After dinner take your guest to the Aquarium on the Boulevard Montmatre and let him watch the gold fish feeding on wafers, which are given to them at about eight in the evening. From eight to nine let him have an hour's tragedy at the Eldorado. Then terminate the delightful day by a visit to the Athenee, where he will most likely hear one or two lectures. The most intrepid visitor will not be able to stand this regime, and on the morrow will be certain to ask you to see him to the rail way station. A few hours later will see him among his astonished family."

Swiss Bridal Custom.

A correspondent, traveling in Switzerland, writes that the custom of making gifts to the bride prevails there, as everywhere, but he thinks it is better regulated. The bride makes out a written list of things she will require in beginning to keep house, especially those that are over and above what would naturally be furnished by her friends; and one of them says "I will give her this," and marks that as provided for; another will give her something else, and sometimes two or three more will combine and furnish a more expensive present than any one would give alone. After the wedding the couple start off on an excursion, and on their return they find their dwelling filled with these presents, each marked with the giver's name.

A FRIEND, in the country apologized to Foote, the comic actor, for not keeping an appointment by exclaiming that he had been at the funeral of a deceased attorney of his acquaintance. "What!" says Foote, "do you bury attorneys down here?" "Why, certainly," replied his friend. "When an attorney is dead," says Foote, "we lay him out and leave the body all alone by itself in a room, with the door locked and the window wide open; and when we go in the morning he is always gone." "But what becomes of him? Who carries him away?" "Don't know; but there is invariable a strong smell of brimstone about the room."

THE Buffalo *Express* tells the following hard one: "Mr. —— might have been seen yesterday drawing his infant in a baby chaise up Main street, accompanied by his wife.—Now, such sights are common enough, but when it is stated that *pater familias* is ninety years of age, his wife but seventeen, and the baby eight months, it must be confessed that a new phase is put upon the matter. Such however, is the case. The venerable father walked with an elastic step, and the youthful mother seemed to be as happy as mortal need be in this sublunary sphere, while the baby smiled and crowed in ecstacy of delight."

A YOUNG girl dressed in soldiers' clothes was arrested in Buffalo on Friday. She gave her name as Ann King, aged nineteen, and said she was from "Salt Point," Syracuse, where her parents reside, and that she had seven sisters and eight brothers; that they were very poor, and she, with four sisters, had been obliged to don male attire and drive teams on the canal for a livelihood. She was sent to Syracuse.

Jefferson Davis and the London Star.

The London *Morning Star* stood by us through storm and sunshine from the beginning to the end of the war. It speaks thus of Jefferson Davis:

Slavery was in Mr. Davis' eyes the one grand institution to be cherished and maintained at the expense of all others. Loyalty, obedience, patriotism, were only to be claimed at the hands of the Southerners so long as the Southerners were allowed to buy and to sell, to own and to flog slaves. No Roman pro-consul, no Turkish pasha ever insisted so absolutely upon the indefeasible and unlimited right of the master over his slaves. The moment this right seemed imperilled Jefferson Davis began to plot against the Constitution of his country. We use the word plot advisedly. In January, 1860, a whole year before the secession, he introduced into the Senate a bill to authorize certain of the States to purchase arms from the national armories. He described the bill as of little import, and one which he hoped would excite no discussion. It was, of course, simply a bill to provide weapons out of the national armory for men already secretly pledged to rebellion. The treachery with which Mr. Davis and his accomplices made use of the laws and institutions of the United States to prepare and arm a rebellion intended to overthrow them is one of the most singular and revolting feature in the history of the Southern Confederation. Had there have been a Cicero in the American Senate in 1860 he might well have branded the Catiline of the conspiracy at that moment. Less fortunate in his end than Catiline, Mr. Davis was more lucky in his beginning. The Roman conspirator's plot was prematurely exploded, but he fell on the field, sword in hand, and fighting to the last with perverted courage—deplorable, guilty, but not to be despised.—Mr. Davis was allowed by fortune full scope to mature his enterprise, but he was ignominiously captured after its failure (some say in the garments of a woman), and he is now dismissed unpunished by the contemptuous magnanimity of his conquerers.

The story of the American civil war is too fresh in the memory of all of us to need recapitulation. Mr. Davis' part in it will be studied in vain for any of the splendid characteristics which often lend lustre to a bad cause. He had little judgment and less foresight. He does not seem to have seen the end until it fell upon him with a crash. He kept talking of the Northerners as "whipped spaniels" even when victory after victory of Grant and Sherman and Sheridan had made the issue inevitable. His detestation of the principles of human liberty broke out in positively frantic accents when the North proclaimed the freedom of the slave. In his message of January, 1863, he denounced the celebrated Emancipation Proclamation as "the most execrable measure recorded in the history of guilty man." With characteristic truculence he indicated, in some lines of which the ghastly significance startled even his English admirers, the length he was prepared to go in maintaining the master's absolute rights over his slaves.

Two years after, the impotent rage had set free all the slaves; the Southern armies were beaten, dispersed, forced to surrender, and Mr. Davis was captured in his miserable flight. In August, 1863, he issued an address in which he declared that the "malignant rage" of the Northerners aimed at "nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives and your children," and he is now doomed to be in his own person the most signal example of the mercy of the North. An ignoble peculiarity of nearly all Davis' manifestoes was his virulent denunciation and coarse scorn of his enemies. Even civil war became more odious in his hands. He proclaimed the Northerners to be "a people devoid of every mark of civilization;" "disturbers of the peace of the world;" "miscreants;" "dirty Federal invaders;" "wretches whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their Government;" whipped spaniels;" and so forth. If brag and brutal abuse could have won success for the Southern Confederacy, Jefferson Davis would now be the conquering hero of the South.

Remembrance of the Dead.

They tell us—don't they?—that one of the most merciful dispensations of Providence is our facility for forgetting—the ease and quickness with which we get over things. To me it seems that what points the sting of every grief, is the thought that the time will come when we shall grieve no more. It is terrible enough, God wot, for a person to drop out of our lives; but to drop out of our hearts too! Ah, poor dead ones, is not that hard? As long as their memory is with us fresh and green—as long as it lives with us, as they themselves lived with us, coming in and going out, in the house and in the street, in talk and in silence, on Sundays and on week-days—so long as we seem to keep a little portion of them with us, they do not seem quite gone away from us. But the same thing happeneth to us all. Strive and resolve as we may to keep our sorrow fresh, and dew, and glossy, it is all to no purpose; it grows insensibly old, and stale, and shabby, like the crape around our hats. Have not you, oh friends, before now, seeing some acquaintance who had just issued out of great tribulation, laughing and talking, apparently unchanged—have not you said within yourselves, how unfeeling he is! how different I should be! And lo! the apple of your eye is taken away from you, and in a week or two you also are laughing and talking—the river of your life flows on smooth, unruffled, as if that new-made grave were razed out of creation.

"Out of sight, out of mind," is true to a certain extent of us all. We cannot be always thinking of what we never see: that is the very thing that makes it so difficult for us to rest our minds on heaven, and heaven's high King. We cannot see them, and so we but feebly, transiently realize them. The people we see, who talk to us, and we to them, whom we can hear, and touch, and feel, gradually fill more and more of that vacant space; the overpowering force of time saps our woes, as a little wave, plashing through long ages, wears and hollows at last the great granite rock. But oh! we don't forget, really! I don't mean you to think that. The wound heals over slightly; we could not all walk about with great gaping gashes. The world's work could not get done if we did; but beneath the suface that looks all fair and even, there is a great dull ache going on always—an ache that takes the taste of our life's savory meats and makes us call the shortest days all too long.

BENITO JUAREZ, the Mexican Liberal military leader, was the son of poor parents, Zapotek Indians, and was early brought by them to the capital of his State and put out to service with a wealthy family. The young lad showed so much ability and energy that his patron, Don Jose Hernandez, sent him to a college and then to the National Institute, wherein, on his graduation, he was chosen professor of jurisprudence.

A PARISIAN pickpocket, having stolen a watch, took off the case and politely replaced the works in the gentleman's pocket from whom he had stolen the watch.

The American Colony at Palestine—Cause of its Failure.

The Boston Journal gives the latest and apparently most authentic intelligence about the unfortunate Jaffa colony. It says:

"Few enterprises have attracted so much attention and occasioned so many conflicting and contradictory statements as the Maine colony at Jaffa, Palestine. The letter concerning it which we publish to-day from our correspondent, [illegible] will be read with interest. The colony that went to Jaffa last fall numbered one hundred and fifty-four persons, and they were induced to go in consequence of religious sympathy with G. J. Adams, who had for several years previous been a preacher among them. They were residents of Indian River, Jonesport, and other neighboring places in Washington county, Maine. The object of the colony was chiefly a religious one—to go to Palestine and share in the prosperity expected to attend the restoration of the Jews to their native land; but the colonists also expected to better their temporal condition by the change from Maine to Syria. Most of those who joined the colony were people of little means, and, after they had paid their passage, bought their house-lots, and prepared their dwellings, they had little or nothing left.

Under these circumstances, it is not strange that the colonists began to get dissatisfied, and two parties—one of ten persons and one of fourteen—have already left Jaffa for the United States. Some of these persons have arrived home, and the others are waiting in England for the means of getting back to Maine. From conversations with some of those who have returned we gather the general drift of the story of their grievances.—They claim that Mr. Adams has deceived them and swindled them out of money, though they say at the same time that Adams has not made enough out of the enterprise to show that he undertook it for the sake of the money, and that it would require an addition of at least $2000 in gold to his personal assets to enable him to pay the debts he has contracted at Jaffa and vicinity. They charge him with drunkenness and lying, and one of the men who have returned, briefly and emphatically charge the leader with the most refined villainy of the nineteenth century.—They were glad to leave the colony at the sacrifice of most of what they had invested, and they assert many others will leave the colony as soon as they can settle up their affairs and get remittances from home and pay their passage.

"The unity of the colony has already been broken up by the sale of the property of some of those who have come home to Englishmen and other foreigners resident at Jaffa, and those who have returned feel confident that the agricultural operation of the colony will not prove very successful for the present year. They estimate the yield of wheat and barley at ten bushels per acre, one-fourth of which is to be paid to the owner of the land for rent, and one-fifth of which is to be given as tribute to the Turkish government. After making these deductions and replacing the two bushels per acre used as seed, there will evidently not be a large surplus. The soil there was originally very [illegible] but it has been cultivated for many [illegible] without the application of any fertilizer. The opponents of Adams complain of Mr. Bidwell's conduct while he was at Jaffa—that he stopped at Adams' house as his guest, and took but little pains to see any of the colonists except those to whom he was introduced by Adams himself, and who were Adams' particular friends. The American vice consul at Jaffa and the American consul at Jerusalem are said to have done all in their power to assist the poorer ones among the colony, and there has not yet been much real suffering from destitution. The natives and the Turkish officials and the English consuls are described as having been uniformly kind and obliging, and to have each and all done everything in their power to dissuade any of the colonists from returning home.

On the other hand, we have received a letter from a person who represents himself as an English traveler and a member of the British Parliament from London, giving a long and circumstantial defense of Adams' conduct, and attributing to him the best and purest of motives. We also find in the paper, which is still published under Adams' auspices at Indian River, a long statement in his defense, signed by thirty-two male members of the colony at Jaffa. They maintain that everything is going on well, and that temporal riches and spiritual glory are sure to reward them if they remain at Jaffa. They denounce the conduct of those who have come home in the strongest terms, as well as the course that has been taken by our consuls there, and letters from Adams himself in the same paper are filled with strong language upon these same points.

"From the multiplicity of statements made about the colony, and from what we have learned of Mr. Adams reputation while in Maine, and during a previous residence at Springfield, we conclude that he was hardly the right man to plant a successful colony in Palestine, and that his followers were not the proper persons to participate in such a work. A colony might be made to succeed at Jaffa, but those who undertook it would need considerable capital, and no small stock of intelligence, industry, and energy. Well supplied with all these things, five or ten years of patient laboring and waiting would bring some measure of success. But the class of people that went to Jaffa with Mr. Adams can live in Maine much easier and better than in Palestine, and if they must emigrate they had still better keep within the broad domain of the United States. With our millions upon millions of virgin acres waiting to reward agricultural labor with the richest returns, there is certainly no sense in going to Asia to starve on the land that has been lazily cultivated by Jews, Arabs, and Turks since the creation of the world."

JOHN BROWN, of Kansas, headed what was at the time termed a rebellion against the State of Virginia. It was openly admitted on all sides to be in the interest of freedom.—Little damage arose from it. Yet it will be remembered that a Virginia Court refused bail for him. He received a summary and very unfair trial, and after most barbarous treatment was executed. Jefferson Davis was the official head of another rebellion—an attempt to overthrow the Constitution and Government of the United States. We need not refer to the terrible consequences it inflicted on all sections of the country. And yet he is admitted to bail in a nominal sum, which his sureties will not grumble to pay in case he is in Europe when he is wanted next November. Wherein was John Brown more of a criminal than Jefferson Davis; and why should one be hanged and the other set at liberty?—*Cleveland Leader*.

THE Japanese commissioners have finally accepted the Stonewall for $40,000. She is to be overhauled and fitted up at their expense. The commissioners applied to the government for the detail of a naval officer to take the vessel to Japan, and it is understood that Commander Brown, lately in charge of naval ordnance, will be detailed.

A Parable for Business Men—The Effect of Printers Ink.

There was once upon a time a man who kept a store and sold goods wholesale and retail.

And become melancholy, because customers were shy and times hard.

And he said: Lo! I am ruined, and the sensation is disagreeable.

And my ruin is more painful to bear because it is slow in progress, even as water doth gradually become hotter in the pot wherein the lobster boileth, until the crustraceous creature shricketh out his soul in anguish.

Lo! It is better to be ruined quickly than to endure this slow torture.

I will give my money to the poor man—even the poorest, which is he who printeth newspapers; and I will shut up my shop and wrap myself in sack-cloth of desolation, and pass my days in the perilous or broken banks, cursing the hardness of the times and rending my garments.

And the howling of Rome shall be as dulcet sounds of dulcimers, and they who blow the flutes and instruments of music, compared to the din I will make in the ears of the wicked—even in the ears of the bank directors.

And even as he said so he did; for he was not like other men's sons who are foolish and know it not, and they will do so and so, performing that which is contrary.

For the sons of men are fickle, and he that is born of a woman doth spite his own face by diminishing the length of the nose thereof.

And, lo! the printer—even he who publishes newspapers—was made glad by the bounty of him who sold wholesale and retail; and he did sound his praises and print them moreover and did blow his trumpet of fame respecting that man's dealings from the rising of the sun even to the going down of the same.

And he—even the printer of papers—did magnify and enlarge upon the stock of goods which the trader had in his store and did publish the variety, and the excellence, and the newness, and the cheapness, and the beauty thereof, till the people—yes! all of them far and near, were amazed.

And they said, lo! this man hath gathered from the east and from the west costly merchandize and wares of wonderous value—even the workmanship of cunning artificers—and we knew it not.

Go to, then. We will lay out our silver and gold in those things which the printer printed of, and that which he doth publish shall be ours. For this man's merchandize is better than the bank notes of those who promise to pay, and therein he, even banks of deposit which beguile us of our money, and swindle us like sin.

But the trader was still sad, and he said, the money that these people bring me for the goods in my store I will give to the printer, and thus will I ruin myself; I will do that which no man hath yet done in my time, or before. I will make the printer man, whom all men scorn for his poverty, rich, and he shall be clad in fine linen and rejoice.

And the sons of men shall meet him in the market place, and the sheriff shall shun him, and the scoffers shall be rebuked and shall take off their hats to him that was poor.

And he shall flash the dollars in the eyes of the foolish, and shall eat bank notes and sandwiches.

Yea, even, shall he light his pipe with cotton money and cast his spittle on the beards of other men.

For I shall ruin myself, and he who advertises for me shall enjoy my substance.

But, lo! the trading man—even he who sold merchandize became rich, and even as the unclean beast lieth in the mire, so stirred he not by reason of much green-backs.

And the people flocked to his store from the North, and from the South, and from the East, and from the West.

And the printer rejoiced, and his "phat" did abound.

But the trader could not become poor, and his melancholy ceased, and the smiles of happiness were upon his face.

And his children did become mighty in the land by reason of the dollars which many of the people who read his advertisements had poured into the trader's money bags.

The Party of Reform.

We frequently encounter editorial essays in our exchanges filled with the gloomiest statements of the condition of things in the country, the prevalence of crime, the depravity of society, the impunity of criminals, and so on, and generally these are coupled with objurgations that the Radicals are the cause of all the mischief, and a demand that the country should repudiate the aforesaid Radicals as a sort of cure-all. If men rob banks, "put down the Radicals" is claimed as a remedy.—If men murder whole families, "vote up the Democrats" and all will be right. If men nullify the spirit taxes, "down with the Radicals," and all will be right. So it is to the end of the chapter; and if we could believe all this we might expect, if the Democrats were to triumph at the elections, that there would be no more incendiarism, no more murders, burglaries, bank robberies, Treasury frauds, riots, commercial swindling, etc. The republic would be about fenced in, whitewashed, and furnished with a certificate that the millenium might come as soon as possible, since all would be ready for it.

The Pittsburgh *Republic*, with no fear of a future state before it, has the hardihood to say that the reformation of all these evils is the province of the Conservative party, meaning thereby the poor, spavin, broken-down and wasted thing known as the Johnson-Union-Conservative-Democratic party, but more properly termed the Rebel party. How appropriate that this great party criminal should be set to watch all other criminals, just as we take a thief to find a thief. How peculiarly is it the province of this very "conservative" party to put a stop to lawlessness when we bear in mind how it defended the New Orleans, Memphis, Mobile and Richmond riots. How refreshing to hear such a testimony in favor of punishing murderers when we know what has been done with Jefferson Davis, the apostle of freedom!

Of the absurd notions put forth by the Johnson party, this pretence of being reformatory in its proclivities is the most preposterous. If it would reform its own errors it would do far better than by undertaking to deal with the evils that afflict the country.—But, in point of fact, its whole tendency is against anything like reform, while the very party which it denounces as radical is so called because it proposes to lay the axe at the root of these evils. This Republican party declared against the greatest evil of the age, slavery, and, as a consequence, slavery perished. It declared against the denial of the most ordinary civil rights to four millions of Americans, and these rights were triumphantly secured to the freedmen. It declared against nullification, disintegration and political oligarchy, and all have perished. It declared that the ballot should be given the freedmen to enable him to protect his rights, and so it was. It declared against the swindling of the people by an unsecured bank currency, and we have now the best possible security for every paper dollar afloat.

Much more like this the Republican party has done to cure the evils under which the country labored. What did the Democratic party achieve in the way of reform during its long domination? Was not public peculation the scandal of the nation during the administrations of Van Buren, Buchanan and Pierce? Was not the policy of the party to perpetuate slavery, the sum of all crimes? Were not the free institutions rendered a sham by the policy of that party in Kansas? Has not the party been the uniform shield of evil doers and the opponent of every description of reformatory legislation? Of course the answers to these questions can only be in one way. The party that assumes the name of Conservative is, of all others, the arch enemy of reform of any kind. There is a true and tried friend of reform, and that is the Republican party. It needs no eulogy. Its record is a sufficient one. The evils that afflict the country are merely those incident to the close of a bloody civil war. They will be cared for in due time.—*Phila. N. American.*

A Man-Wolf.

Rev. D. Butler, the well known Methodist missionary who established the mission of that church in India, in 1856, recently returned to this country. He makes the following statement of a remarkable case: In 1858 a British soldier, while bearing a dispatch from one magistrate to another in the kingdom of Oude, passed an unfrequented ravine, where he saw a pack of wolves, and with them a human being, evidently one of their company. Immediately turning back he reported the circumstance to the magistrate for whom he was traveling. The latter forthwith mustered a number of Coolies and went to the place. The pack of wolves fled a short distance and sought refuge in a sort of cave or den. Beginning to dig, the party soon discovered the feet of the wild man, and, drawing him forth, succeeded in binding and carrying him to the town. Dr. Butler has seen him often since, and says he is evidently a man, and at the time of his capture apparently about twenty-four years of age.

The captured creature at first violently resisted the attempt to put clothing upon him, but after a while ceased to tear the garments. He is now kept by a gentleman in the city of Thajo Vampore, some eight hundred miles west of Calcutta. When first taken he was unwilling to eat anything but raw meat, and has never been able to speak or make any approximation to a knowledge of the alphabet. If any one looks earnestly or sharply at him, he expresses his annoyance by a half-uttered grunt, immediately turning away and settling upon his haunches in a corner of the room, or lies down. He eats his food off the ground, and although a human being, is in habits a wolf, with the instincts of that beast.

This is certainly an anomalous fact in history, although it is said that four similar cases are known to have occurred in India, presenting the same general facts.

Wolves abound in India, where the inhabitants live wholly in the cities and villages; and at the approach of night all persons employed in the open country retire to these clusters of houses, or huts, and these roving and ferocious animals find free range. It frequently happens that a wolf steals into a house and carries off a child. So frequently is this the case, that in the schedules furnished for recording the mortality in each place, one column is headed, "Carried off by wolves."

[From the London Times, May 21.]

The United States and Mexico.

By the fall of the Empire one chance of civilization has been lost to Mexico. The actual state of that wretched country is worse, if that be possible, than it was before the arrival of the allies. The anarchy is apparently more desperate, and the character of the strife is more sanguinary and horrible. Nor is there any prospect of pacification; for Juarez, though he could destroy a Government, can *neither construct nor maintain one*, and it appears to be believed that the United States, after forbidding and disconcerting the intervention of others *must attempt an intervention of their own*. The Mexicans are incapable of self-government. If life and property are to be secure in the country, and if it is to be included in the community of civilized States, the strong arm of some foreign power must be employed to do what Maximilian was compelled to leave undone. There may be a change in the instruments, but the work will be still the same. It will not be easy, and we can well imagine that the Americans may be reluctant to undertake it, but they have brought it upon their own hands.

There would be little profit now in reviewing the errors of that policy in which the ill-starred Empire took its rise. Public opinion had been miscalculated even in France itself, where the expedition was unpopular from first to last; but except *for the termination of the civil war and the victory of the Federals in the United States, the new Monarchy would undoubtedly have been consolidated*, and the regeneration of Mexico gradually accomplished.—The opposition offered in the country itself amounted to no more than the struggle of a despairing faction, and was soon overcome. It is not long since Juarez was a fugitive on the borders of Texas, preparing for flight into American territory; but with the defeat of the Confederates and the reascendency of the Union and its principles, the whole prospect was changed. Maximilian's enemies were encouraged, and his patrons forbidden to interfere. The American Government said the French must quit Mexico, and that was enough to throw Mexico into anarchy once more. Maximilian accepted the new part of a Mexican chief, and encountered the consequences. His resolution did credit to his bravery and his intentions, if not to his wisdom. It will probably be the opinion of every body that he has deserved a better fate than he has found, and we can but trust that he may yet escape with life from an enterprise which, whatever may have been its disasters can never be set down to his dishonor. As far as his personal administration was concerned it was exercised in the interests of his subjects, and it might by this time have borne fruit of stable Government and tranquilized society, had the experiment not been interrupted. Perhaps the Americans will now resume the attempt. They will experience the same resistance, but they will have greater advantages in overcoming it. What ever cause or principle or policy they may proclaim, they will find a faction in Mexico ready to oppose their intervention, and to rise in insurrection, like Juarez and his partisans, against the authorities established. This opposition they must suppress, as the French would have done, by force of arms and with little respect to the doctrines of nationality or independence. The work will probably be troublesome, but as there will at any rate be nobody to hinder it, we may presume that it will be accomplished at last.

FENCES.

A correspondent of the New England *Farmer* says: A great deal has been written upon this subject, and many experiments have been made to test the utility of various materials for the purpose of enclosure. The amount of capital invested in fences is enormous, and he who will invent anything permanent will be a public benefactor.

In this section of the country, rails are almost universally used for farm-fences. White cedar is employed whenever it can be procured; but it is becoming scarce. Good cedar rails sell for $70, or $80 a thousand.—Some farmers have enough to replenish their fences, but many who once had enough have sold nearly or quite all their timber.

Next to cedar, black ash is extensively used. This makes a good substitute, but it is not so durable. Rails were also formerly made of pine, but as the country became older, pine lumber increased in value, and was required for other purposes.

The great expense of keeping fences in repair has caused farmers to experiment upon a variety of trees and shrubs to supply the place of rails or other timber. Thorn, cedar, arbor vitæ, osage orange, and white willow, have all been tried, and each has found its admirers. I think if thorn is properly trimmed it will make a good hedge, but it requires careful attention several years to make a fence that will be safe against cattle, and I should not be willing to risk it to protect a field against hogs.

Arbor vitæ makes an excellent wind-break, and should be set at the north and west of barnyards and orchards, and when properly trimmed it makes a fine front fence, though it needs some light material to protect it for several years. Wire will answer.

I have had no experience with osage orange, but, judging from all reports, I believe it will not prove hardy enough for our northern climate.

I now come to the white willow. In the American Agriculturist for 1863, No. 12, a long article appeared written by one of the editors, extolling the willow in high terms for fencing. That paper being considered by many as reliable authority, the article was carefully read and favorably received.

The next spring and summer an agent of E. S. Pike, of Painesville, Ohio, canvassed this county thoroughly, producing samples of wonderful growth, glowing handbills with cuts representing beautiful hedges, and recommendations from agricultural and other papers, and from distinguished men not a few, in favor of the white willow for farm fences. The thing took readily. Miles and miles of the cuttings were subscribed for. Farmers who can scarcely tolerate anything from Yankeedom, subscribed freely.

In the spring of 1865, the precious cuttings came. The rush to secure the game was great. The cuttings were tied up in bundles, a few of good size in each, but a large proportion of large twigs. Some misgivings were apparent in the countenances of purchasers, as one by one the precious bundles were taken away; each having the consolation of knowing that he was not alone, and that if he had actually bought willow twigs cut in our own swamps, there was little danger of being laughed at.

Thousands of dollars in gold or its equivalent, were taken from Prince Edwards county; and in other sections of Canada and of the United States large sums were paid for that which was expected to make a cheap and durable fence.

Before one season had passed, the scales began to fall, and now, after two summers, a clear vision discerns only a few slender withes, where rank growth was anticipated. Two men, within my knowledge, have succeeded, by extra care and manuring, in producing a fair growth of willows; and there may be a few other exceptions to the general rule.

Such is the condition of the white willow "hedges" at the present time, in this part of the country.

Republican State Convention of Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, June 5.—The Union Convention of Alabama adjourned *sine die* to-day, after a two days' session. Over forty counties were represented by about one hundred and seventy delegates. To-day the Committee on Platform made a report, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Republican party of Alabama declare itself a part of and in alliance with the National Republican party of the Union, and unconditional friends of the Union of these States.

Resolved, That we indorse the action of Congress on the question of reconstruction, and will heartily endeavor to carry out the same to its conclusion.

Resolved, That we will endeavor to secure, by amendments to the constitution and laws of the United States and State, the equal rights of all men, and full enjoyment of the right of citizenship without distinction on account of color.

Resolved, That we are the friends and advocates of free speech, free press and free schools, and the most liberal provisions by the State for the purpose of educating the people thereof, and henceforth there is to be no distinction between the inhabitants of the State in civil and political rights on account of color or previous condition.

Resolved, That we discountenance any action calculated to stir up strife and contention among the people, believing that such a course is in every way injurious to the country.

Resolved, That those men who stood firm to the cause of the Union, are entitled to that confidence which is the reward of patriotism and fidelity in every land.

Resolved, That we pledge our endeavors to the removal of the tax on cotton and State poll tax, and establish as a rule in the State that the tax paid by every man shall exactly be in proportion to his property, and none other.

Resolved, That we recommend to the people of the State that they manifest to the world their determination to abide by the prescribed terms of restoration, by electing to office men who can comply in all respects with the requirements of the acts of the Congress of the United States, and to support for office only such men as were true to the Union, and who prefer the government of the United States to any other that could be formed, and that all men have a cordial welcome to political equality upon this basis.

AN old lady, remarkable for her confused ideas of the meaning of words, described a clear summer evening thus: "It was a beautiful bright night—the moon made everything as light as a cork."

"WHERE are you going so fast, Mr. Smith?" demanded Mr. Jones. "Home, sir, home; don't detain me. I have just bought my wife a new bonnet, and I must deliver it before the fashion changes."

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., June 12th, 1867.

Union County Nominations.

Assembly.
THOMAS NICHOLSON, Hanover tp.;

Associate Judge.
MILTON LAWRENCE, Greene tp.;

Prothonotary.
JOHN CAUGHEY, Beaver boro.;

Treasurer.
ELIJAH BARNES, Borough tp.;

Commissioner.
WM. EWING, Racoon tp.

Jury Commissioner.
JOSEPH C. WILSON, Beaver boro.

Auditor.
G. K. SHANNON, Hopewell tp.;

Poor House Director.
SAMUEL McMANAMY, Economy tp.;

Trustees of Academy.
S. J. CROSS, Rochester boro.,
JOHN BARCLAY, Beaver boro.

THE Republicans of Butler county have nominated Mr. James J. McJunkin as their candidate for Assembly. They have also declared in favor of Hon. H. W. Williams, for the Supreme Bench.

IT is not true, as reported, that General Grant and Secretary Stanton disapprove of Sheridan's course in Louisiana. On the contrary, Gen. Grant is reported to have advised the very course that Sheridan has taken, and has telegraphed him that all rumors of opposition from him are false.

COL. MCCLURE of the Chambersburg *Repository* is now travelling in the west. Before starting he treated the scalping stories of the Indians as a "Goak," and ridiculed the idea of danger in traveling through their country. After getting to Denver, however, his mind underwent a change, and he now calls quite lustily upon the military commanders in that region to come to his rescue. A little personal experience, sometimes opens up "peepers," that nothing else will.

THE election in Washington D. C. a week ago, resulted in the success of the Union candidates. The colored voters of the city stood manfully by their white friends in the contest, thus showing that they knew who their friends were, and also that they had courage and manliness enough to disregard the temptings in some instances, and the threats in others, of their old masters, who were desirous of having their support at the polls. All honor to the black men of Washington City.

THE ticket nominated by the Republicans of Allegheny county, on Monday of last week is as follows: Prothonotary, Jacob H. Walter; Treasurer, Jos. C. Denniston; Commissioner, Archibald Pillow; Coroner, Wm. Clawson; Jury Commissioner, Chas. A. Pugh; Director of Poor, R. H. Davis. Delegates to the State Convention were elected, and instructed to support the Hon. Henry W. Williams for Supreme Judge.

The county ticket nominated, we judge is a strong one, and we hope to see it elected by the usual majority in that county.

A bold attempt was made at Paris, France, a few days ago to assassinate the Czar of Russia, who is at present the guest of the Emperor Napoleon. The Czar and the Emperor were in a carriage and driving along one of the principal streets, when a pistol was fired at the former, but luckily missing him. The ball struck the head of the horse of the groom who attended the party, and who was just then riding at the carriage door. The would-be assassin was immediately arrested, says he has no accomplices, came from Belgium two days before, for the purpose of killing the Czar, and expresses no regret for what he has done. It was with difficulty that the populace were restrained from executing summary punishment upon the criminal.

SENATOR WILSON of Massachusetts, who has recently returned from the South, has written to a friend of his, in which he speaks very hopefully of that locality, in a political point of view. He says the negroes are "hungering and thirsting" for speakers, and asserts that if one hundred of our ablest talkers would go among them they would find listening crowds for weeks to come. If they would do so, eight of the lately rebellious States would be carried by the Republicans at the fall election. Unaided, and alone, he thinks, they will be able to carry several of them, and send a number of men to represent them in Congress. Why could not each of our State Central Committees make the necessary arrangements, and send men at once into the Southern States to meet the demand which Senator Wilson alleges exists?

Politics in Lawrence County.

The Union men of Lawrence county held their Primary meetings on the same day on which ours were held. The popular vote system prevails in that county, and the canvass concluded on the day referred to, is said to have been a very exciting one. Particularly was this true as to the candidates for the Legislature, the fight having virtually reduced itself to a contest between the friends and admirers of Senator Cameron and those of Ex-Governor Curtin. Mr. Harbeson, who represented the county in the last Legislature, voted for Cameron for United States Senator, when it was alleged he should have supported Gov. Curtin. His friends and the friends of Senator Cameron insisted upon his re-nomination, while the friends of Gov. Curtin opposed him and supported Henry Edwards. The result of the vote makes Mr. Edwards the nominee, and shows Gov. Curtin's friends to be 429 stronger than Gen. Cameron's. R. C. Leslie was at the same time nominated for county Treasurer; D. C. Rhodes for Sheriff; Thomas Pomeroy for Associate Judge; John H. Gormly for Commissioner; Sylvester Gaston for Register & Recorder; W. M. Gibson for Auditor; Robert Boyd for Jury Commissioner; and John Elder, Esq., was selected as delegate to the State Convention, with instructions to vote for Judge Pearson for Supreme Judge. Resolution in favor of a Free Railroad law, were passed by the county Convention which assembled on the Monday succeeding the Primary meetings.

Reconstruction in Louisiana.

Reconstruction in Louisiana, appears to have been difficult from the start, on account of the disloyalty of the men in power. Gen. Sheridan, ascertaining this, began the work of removing these men and appointing others in their stead who would facilitate and not retard the work he aimed to accomplish. He took Judge Abell from the Bench in New Orleans because "that officer, for nine months had promised, and made it a matter of public scandal, that there should be no prosecution in his court against the murderers of Union men and negroes." The Attorney General shared the same fate, because he failed to indict the men who were known to have organized and conducted the massacre in New Orleans last summer. He sent Mayor Monroe, "up," because he, instead of trying to preserve the peace of the city, placed himself at the head of a regiment of rebel-cut-throats, called policemen, who went foremost into the work of breaking up Union meetings, and led off in the massacre or riot above referred to. These removals occurred some time ago. Recently he removed Governor Wells, and his reason for doing so is thus given by himself:

"I say now unequivocally, that Governor Wells is a political trickster and a disunionist. I have seen him myself, when I first came to this command, turn out all the Union men who had supported the government, and put in their stead rebel soldiers, some of whom had not doffed the gray uniform. I have seen him again, during the July riot of 1866, skulking away where I could not find him to give him a guard, instead of coming out as the manly representative of a State, and joining those who were desirous of preserving peace. I have watched him since, and his conduct has been as *sinuous* as the marks left in the dust by the movement of the snake. I say again, that he is dishonest."

Benj. F. Flanders has been appointed Gov. in Wells's stead.

That these removals were proper, and necessary, is shown by the effects they brought about, for on the 4th inst. Gen. Sheridan telegraphs to Gen. Grant as follows:

"NEW-ORLEANS, June 4.—The Registry returns from most of the parishes of the State have been received, also the reports of the officers which supervised them, and I can report to you the greatest success, and that the best of feeling is existing among the people."

"P. H. SHERIDAN. Major-General."

What loyal man will not hope that Gen. Sheridan will escape Presidential interference, and be permitted to go on with the work of reconstruction as he has begun it in the Gulf Department. His administration in New Orleans is a good deal like Gen. Butler's was a few years ago in the same place. The latter's was approved by the public sentiment of the country at that time, and so will Sheridan's be if not interfered with by the authorities at Washington.

Chief Justice Chase.

Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, visited Raleigh, N. C. last week, in the discharge of official duties, and on his arrival there, a delegation of members of the bar waited upon him, and escorted him to the Yarborough Hotel, from the balcony of which he was introduced to a crowd of about three thousand persons, who had come to see and hear him speak. He addressed the crowd as follows:

"My friends, I thank you for your kind reception in behalf of the citizens of Raleigh, and I rejoice that I am able to meet you now. We have passed through a fiery trial, but have at last found peace, and with peace we have freedom. Rejoicing not only for this freedom, but that I meet you upon an equality with all men equal before the law, let us hope that we may all know how to use this freedom, and let us all, without exception of color, aid in restoring the Government and our whole country. "Again, I thank you for your kind reception.

He retired from the balcony, and the crowd burst into vociferous cheers, after which they dispersed.

THE *Local* in speaking of Mr. Nicholson, our candidate for the Legislature says:

"Yet according to the *Argus*, he was in Harrisburg last winter and dictated and endorsed the vote of Quay and Taylor in favor of that monopoly, (the Pa. Central) *and the vote of Taylor against Geary's veto.*

The italics are our own. Mr. Nicholson did no such thing as advise "Taylor," or any one else to vote "against Geary's veto" nor did the *Argus* ever say so. What a stupid falsifier the *Local* shows itself to be!

WE are very much indebted to the editor of the *Local* for informing his readers that our conduct in the army brought us two Brevet promotions—first a Majority and then a Lieut. Coloneley He tells them too, that this rank was conferred upon us for "meritorious services as Provost Marshal". We differ with him, in this respect, and think that we went "up higher" on other grounds than those named; but as this is immaterial we shall not discuss that point just now.

"The records of the regiment in which Odell served while in the army are said to show that he too was promoted once upon a time —that is he went up from the position of an Orderly Sergeant to that of a high private.— Now, as he has been courteous enough to tell his readers why we were made a Lieut. Col., in the volunteer service, we insist upon his telling them also why his promotion took him the other way—reduced him to the ranks. No dodging.

SURRATT'S trial, commenced in the Criminal court, in Washington, D. C. on Monday last, Judge Fisher on the Bench. A technical question as to the legality of the summons of the Jury, was raised by the prosecution, which was discussed for several hours. On Monday evening the point raised had not been determined upon, but it was thought the trial would be proceeded with on Tuesday again. Surratt appeared in good spirits when brought before the Court, and his friends believed he would be acquitted.

MONEY appears to be quite abundant in the public Treasury at Washington. The United States Treasurer is reported as having announced a few days ago that there was more money in the Treasury, subject to actual draft just at the present time than at any other time in the history of the Government. The amount of gold on hand is said to be one hundred and four millions of dollars.

ANOTHER horror occurred in New York on last Sunday evening. A man named King and his wife retired to their sleeping apartment in the evening, and as they did not make their appearance in the morning, their room was visited, when it was discovered that both were dead and covered with blood. A pistol with three empty barrels was found in the room. It is supposed that King killed his wife first, and then shot himself.

EDITOR ARGUS.—In your paper of last week, I find some of the more important provisions of the License law passed by the Legislature of last winter. Among these my attention was particularly attracted to this one:

ARREST OF INTOXICATED PERSONS.

SECTION 8. It shall be the duty of every sheriff, constable, member and officer of police, to arrest any and every person, who shall be found intoxicated in any street, or public highway, or in any public place or places where strong, or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, are sold, publicly kept, or disposed of, and to take him, or her, before any magistrate of the vicinity; and if such magistrate shall, after due inquiry, deem him, or her, too intoxicated to be fully examined, or to answer, on oath correctly, the magistrate shall cause him or her, to be confined until he or she becomes sober, and then to be brought before him, and interrogated, under oath, or affirmation, as to the cause of such intoxication, and thus ascertain from whom he or she obtained the liquor which caused the drunkenness; but such examination shall not be used in evidence against such intoxicated person, in any prosecution, civil or criminal.

The law and the duty of public officers are here plainly set forth; and I now appeal to our Sheriff, our Constables and police officers to see that both are executed in spirit and in letter. Temperance organizations, too, throughout our county, can do much to further the cause of sobriety and good order, by seeing that this provision is properly enforced. On seeing an intoxicated man or woman on the street, notice should be given to the proper persons whose duty it is to arrest, and then if no arrest is made, the officer who avoids or neglects his duty in the premises should be exposed, and made to feel his unworthiness of the position he fills. *

EDITOR ARGUS.—"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it," is a Divine injunction, and should be observed by all parents who have faith in the scriptures. This passage in Holy Writ, and the obligations it imposes are brought to my mind by a rumor I hear in relation to the H. B. Anderson family of your town. One of the sons, (Sanford C.) is said to be "peddling" "Pollard's Lost Cause" in this county—a book lamenting that the rebellion did not, and trying to show that it ought to have succeeded. The other one (Thomas M.) is announced as the traveling agent of the Beaver *Local*—an obscene sheet which can gain admission into but few respectable families of this county. The father of these boys is personally a respectable man, a member in good standing of a respectable church, and why he permits one son to engage in the distribution of a book, the real object of which is to make treason to country appear respectable, and the other to act as agent for a dissolute newspaper, is more than a great many of his neighbors and well-wishers can answer.

Believing the quotation at the head of this communication, and having no regard for it is sinning against light, and I do not see how he can free himself of the thought that these sons may reflect upon his memory when he is dead and gone, for not having advised them in their youth to pursue a business which led to honor and respectability, instead of allowing them to engage in employments that brought dishonor and moral ruin.

A FRIEND.

Beaver County.

The Republicans of Beaver county on Monday placed in nomination the following excellent ticket: For Assembly, Thomas Nicholson; Prothonotary, John Caughey; Treasurer, Captain E Barnes; Commissioner, William Ewing; Associate Judge, Hon. M. Lawrence. Resolutions in favor of General W. W. Irwin for State Treasurer, and in favor of a free railroad law were passed. Hon. M. S. Quay and Col. J. Weyand were elected delegates to the State Convention, with instructions to vote first for Hon. H. W. Williams, of Pittsburgh, for Supreme Judge, and after him for Judge Pearson.

The nomination of Thomas Nicholson for the Assembly, and the endorsement of Gen. W. W. Irwin as a candidate for State Treasurer, are results at which we cannot refrain from expressing our most hearty satisfaction. Mr. N. was a member of the Legislature some years since, as a representative from the same county, afterwards served as chief clerk in the Treasury Department, and was recently Secretary of the State Board of Claims. If every Republican county in the State puts forward an equally unexceptionable man for Representative, we will have the grandest Republican majority in the next Legislature that ever assembled within the walls of the capitol.

Gen. Irwin is well known to the people of the State, as the efficient, indefatigable and courteous Commissary General of Pennsylvania during the war. As a western man, he now looms up powerfully in the contest for Treasurer, and as a Republican and a financier no man in the State has superior claims or larger ability for the position.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

A Terrible Tragedy—An Injured Man kills his Wife's Seducer.

A terrible tragedy occurred at Albany, N. York, on the evening of the 4th. Hon L. H. Hiscock, a member of the Constitutional Convention, at present in session in that city, was shot dead by a man named Cole, while standing in the reception room of Stanwix Hall. Cole immediately gave himself up to the authorities, avowing at the time that he was justified in the commission of the deed. Cole is a brother to Senator Cole of California, and his wife is a half-sister to Henry D. Barto, a very prominent Democratic politician of New York. After Cole was confined he furnished the following statement in relation to the startling affair.

THE PRISONER'S STATEMENT.

"The cause of the tragedy is this: I had a friend, L. H. Hiscock. I thought him the best friend I had in the world. I have a wife and two children; she is as pure as snow, or was before he became acquainted with her in 1864. I was in the army first as a private, and last as a Major-General. I was in the army five years during the war. In 1864 my wife was taken sick and expected to die, and sent for this lawyer to make her will, knowing him to be a friend of mine. While she was in bed, he came and lifted her up, and kissed her. All this time he expressed a world of friendship for me, and sympathy for her. After her recovery he came again. One evening he came under the guise of business, when the family with whom she boarded (relatives of hers) were absent, when he started to leave; she started to the door to bid him good night; he threw his arms around her, and endeavored, by all means in his power, to have criminal intercourse with her; she remonstrating, and praying him to desist, which he finally did, but not until after shamefully insulting and exposing her; she was still weak from the result of her sickness; he then went away, and she sank to the floor with exhaustion, fearful to make any alarm, as he had been there so frequently before, and false opinion might be formed. She was fearful also of the consequences if I should know it. He afterward called again, and expressed so much sorrow for his conduct, that she did not make any exposure. After that he continued to call, and endeavored by all means in his power to seduce her, and even made a similar forcible effort again. She, oppressed with a feeling of shame and guilt for having permitted him to kiss her, and for not having exposed the former interview, did not dare to make an exposure. This was repeated a number of times, she resisting and preventing the full accomplishment of his purpose, and he making efforts at all times to overcome her by exciting her passion. At last upon threats of exposure to me he desisted for a time. After my return from the army I had occasion to visit Washington about four months since, and while I was absent he went to my house and solicited my wife again, beseeching her that she would submit fully. To this she made an indignant refusal but was still not relieved of his importunities, he taking every opportunity to annoy her, but he never fully accomplished his purpose. All this time I as a husband felt that there was something wrong in regard to my wife, because she seldom smiled and seemed broken-hearted during all these three years.— Only a week ago last Monday he met me in the street, and asked me when I was going away again, which he had done at previous times, and therefore I noticed it. His guilty manner awoke the first suspicion in my mind as to my wife's virtue. Upon that, after my return to New York, I wrote to a friend, asking him if he had ever seen any improprieties between Mr. Hiscock and my wife. He replied that he had seen suspicious circumstances. I immediately came home on Sunday morning last, and learned the above facts from the lips of my wife herself. When I found that he had betrayed the love of my wife and defiled her person, and when I found her utterly broken hearted and my home desolated, I felt distracted and as if I should be obliged to kill her destroyer. At her solicitation, that I might avoid so great a calamity to her and her poor little children, instead of hunting him up at once and shooting him, as I felt inclined I waited until to-day, that I might become more calm.— I came to Albany to-day from Syracuse with my wife, intending to take her to her sisters in Brooklyn, where she might have less opportunity to brood over her troubles and then to return myself to Albany, where I learned Mr. Hiscock was, force him at the mouth of a pistol on his knees to beg forgiveness for the great injury he had done me, and then to compel him to leave the country in 10 days. I thought I had better have it off my mind, and I went over to his hotel, and when I saw him, the fall of my poor heart-broken wife, and the disgrace of my children rose up before me, and I could not restrain myself; I had not spoken to him; I thought I was calm; I could not speak; something was in my throat, and I could not say a word."

Later developments go to show that Mrs. Cole had deceived her husband, and that on learning it to be his intention to kill Hiscock, she followed him to Albany, and immediately after her arrival there she wrote Hiscock a private note requesting him to meet her at a certain place and at a designated time.— Hiscock was away from his hotel when this note was left, and hence did not receive it until a half an hour after the time appointed for the meeting by Mrs. C. Hiscock mentioned the reception of this note that evening to a friend but a few minutes before he was killed by General Cole. The general impression now is that Cole was a deeply wronged man, and that Mrs. C. is as blameable as was Mr. Hiscock, in the imposition practiced upon a too confiding friend, and an infatuated husband.

General Grant's Position.

We are inclined to the opinion that there is at least a foundation in truth for the story of a conversation between General Grant and Judge Carter (published last week,) in which the General said that if he was made a candidate for President, by *the party which supported the government during the war, he should not feel at liberty to refuse such nomination.*

The minds of men have long been turning to General Grant in this connection. His eminent services, his unbending patriotism, and wise conduct since the war, have created a popular and wide-spread desire to honor him with the first place in the Nation's gift. Perhaps he desires this election. It is a laudable ambition. The General whose military genius preserved the Union, may well wish to occupy the seat first filled by the General whose military genius and patriotism made the Union possible.

It is, of course, impossible to foresee what combination may grow out of the reconstruction movements now in progress, or how these will affect the action of the next Republican National Convention. To-day, General Grant is the strongest man in the United States who could be named for the Presidency.

There are those who seem to fear the "Conservatism" of the General. We have no such apprehension. He is "Radical" up to the utmost point of doctrine mentioned by the Republican party. He favors the terms of the Military bill, and manhood suffrage—making no secret of his opinions to any who choose to address him on the subject.

The Albany *Evening Journal* says that there is one significant point of the reported conversation. The General took pains to say that he would not feel at liberty to decline a nomination tendered to him by the party which supported the Government during the war, leaving it to be inferred by implication that he would not accept the Democratic nomination. Some of the shrewder and more thoughtful leader of that party have been hoping that they might secure the prestige of his military name to lift it from its slough of despond. They will find it necessary to dismiss that hope.—*Lancaster Examiner.*

From Omaha.

OMAHA, NEB., June 7.—Senator Wade and party partook of a grand banquet to-night in the State House, given by the Legislature, City Council and citizens. After a sumptuous dinner, Mayor Brown gave as a toast, "Our distinguished gusts," and called upon Mr. Wade, as Vice President, to respond, and in behalf of the people of Nebraska thanked him for the noble manner in which he had for over ten years battled so bravely for the interests of Nebraska.

After loud applause, Mr. Wade responded, speaking in glowing terms of the construction of the Pacific Railroad, and to which he had been devoted for years; of the bold capitalists who have willingly invested their money in this great enterprise; how he appealed to the members of the Legislature to build their new State upon the corner stone of liberty, justice and equality. [Applause.] This he believed they would do. He paid a compliment to the people of the State for their energy, enterprise and intelligence.

Senator Trumbull was called on, and in an eloquent speech, prophesied a glorious future for Nebraska, when her prairies would become blooming gardens, while the great highway to the Indies, sought for by Christopher Columbus, has been found across your fields and valleys.

Senators Creswell, Howe, Chandler, Cattell, Yates, and Mr. Covode, Geo. Francis Train, T. Seymour, Col. Worthington, Senator Thayer, Judge Lake and Col. Patrick, followed in eloquent and patriotic allusions to their native State, and the common destiny with the great west, being clasped in an iron embrace by mutual labor and enterprise.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, June 6.—General Sickles has issued an order defining the qualifications of civil officers and jurors, exhorting local officers to be vigilant in maintaining order, authorizing post commanders to summon civil officers and citizens to their assistance when necessary to execute orders. No license to sell liquor in quantities less than a gallon will be granted to others than inn keepers. Persons being found drunk on the premises will be cause for revocation of license. All contracts hereafter for the manufacture, sale, transportation, storage, &c., of liquors are deemed against public policy, and will not be enforced. No distinction of color or caste will be allowed in public conveyances.— Remedy by distress for rent is abolished where lands are let out for hire or rent.

The Assassination—Evidence Before the Judiciary Committee—Startling Disclosures.

The following letter from the accurate and well-known Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* reads like romance, but we are afraid it is history. To those who are acquainted with the personages and localities spoken of there is a verisimilitude that could hardly be produced by a fabricator story, no matter how carefully gotten up. We trust these developments will at least stimulate renewed inquiry and investigation. If there is one thing the country wants to know the whole truth about, it is the story of the great assassination:

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The investigations which have been in progress for a year past have reached a point where they open up some new and startling chapters in the story of that great mystery—the assassination.

"More than one hundred people are in this thing," were the words of one of the conspirators, as he was swung off into eternity—words thus sent back from the confines of another world, as if to urge upon the living a full solution of the tragedy.

This is a subject far too grave and startling for a word of sensational writing. A mere statement of the character of this additional evidence forms in itself one of the strongest, if not altogether the strongest, chapter in the solemn history.

To be brief, then, and concise, the proper authorities are soon to be placed in possession of evidence to the following effect.

THE ASSASSINATION PLANNED FOR INAUGURATION DAY.

Spies in the Lodges of the Knights of the Golden Circle has revealed the fact that there was a plot to murder Mr Lincoln during the inauguration exercises of March, 1865. Every precaution was taken to baffle the conspirators, though no clue had been obtained as to who these were.

Wilkes Booth was in Washington at the time. Having known Mr. Johnson in Nashville, he called upon him the day after Mr. Johnson's arrival here. During the exercises at the Capitol Booth was in the building.

So certain were the authorities that an attempt to kill Mr. Lincoln was to be made that every avenue within the building, by which an assassin could escape, was carefully guarded. Booth's own observation of the situation may have deterred him from the act in contemplation.

From November 9 to February 28, Booth was in Washington seven times, the periods of his absence varying from two to ten days each. On the 1st of March, 1865, he arrived again, and upon the three succeeding days was called at eight A. M., by his own express orders.

BOOTH AT NASHVILLE.

After the Republican party had nominated its ticket, Booth passed some time in Nashville. There he was well acquainted with Mr. Johnson. Both had mistresses there, and these mistresses were said to be sisters. Booth was also well acquainted with Mr. Browning, the private secretary of the Vice President.

BETRAYING THE PARTY.

There is abundant evidence that from the first it was Mr. Johnson's settled determination to betray the Republican party. Prominent rebels seem to have understood his terrific anathemas against traitors and treason as simple blinds. Certainly subsequent events furnish no other satisfactory explanation.

At Cincinnati, when on his way to Washington, he expressed himself decidedly that if the country was to be saved at all it could only be saved through the reorganization of the Democratic party.

A few weeks before the assassination, he declared with an oath, to a friend, that if he was ever President he would crush out all Yankee influence from the Government.— Soon after the assassination, meeting the same friend, he said: "Do you recollect what I told you when we met last? Well, I am President now, and this Yankee influence shall be crushed out." These remarks are pertinent as showing that from the first the purpose was to betray his party. It is by no means all the evidence upon which this charge rests.

BROWNING AND ELECTION RETURNS.

The private secretary above referred to was talking to a friend when the returns of the Presidential election were coming in.— Enough had been received to make the result turn on Indiana. When the dispatch came showing that the State had gone Republican, Browning's exclamation was: "Well, old Lincoln is good for a second term, and if he dies, we have got just as good a man to put in his place."

On several occasions, when intoxicated, after his arrival in Washington, and when discussing political matters, he exclaimed, "Well, wait till Mr. Johnson is President, he will show you Yankee Abolitionists how to manage things." Browning and Booth saw each other frequently, and were intimate.

BOOTH'S COMMUNICATION WITH RICHMOND.

Booth made several trips between Washington and Canada. On one occasion, while in this city, he received a package of documents from Canada. One of these was for Mr. Johnson. This Booth delivered. Subsequently, he received an answer to it, and this, it is said, he dispatched to Richmond, and its character, if known, has not been allowed to transpire.

MOVEMENTS AROUND THE KIRKWOOD HOUSE.

It will be remembered that the Vice President boarded at the Kirkwood House, and that Atzerot, who it was alleged was to kill him, had a room at the same hotel.

Early in the evening of April 14, Mr. Johnson sent word to the office that he could not be seen by any one for any purpose whatever. So particular was he about the matter as afterward to go himself to see whether the order was fully understood. In the afternoon, as is known, Booth called and left his card.

It is now said that Mr. Johnson saw Booth after that card was put in his box. The pistol and knife found in Atzerott's bed were put there by Booth, according to a statement made by Atzerott while being taken to the gallows. Atzerott's connection with the conspiracy seems to be reduced nearly to what he declared it to be in his confession, namely: That he had been a party to the first project of kidnapping, but had positively refused to have anything to do with the subsequent plot to assassinate, and that he had no desire to kill Mr. Johnson; and further that he could have done so after Booth had shot Mr. Lincoln, as he saw Mr. Johnson on one or two occasions later in the evening. He was probably a party so far as to aid in creating the impression that it was part of the plan to kill the Vice President.

AT THE ARSENAL.

A strange thing connected with the imprisonment of the conspirators at the Arsenal was that the attendants were most strictly charged to hold no communication whatever with the prisoners, and especially to ask no questions. One of the attendants says the caution was in the form of an oath, and that copies of it are in existence, and will be produced. Payne, it is said, made a written confession, but no trace of this paper can now be found. All the prisoners expected to be reprieved up to the very moment they were swung off, and when the order of execution was taken in to be read, some of them were in great glee, supposing that the reprieve had certainly come. There are grave reasons for supposing that some of the prisoners believed reprieve and final pardon to be elements in the plot.

THE TRIAL.

Those familiar with the trial will not fail to remember that on several occasions efforts were made by the defence to introduce statements and confessions made by several of the prisoners to their attendants, and also to introduce some declaration of Booth's made subsequent to the assassination, as evidence. The authorities now have a partial knowledge of the nature of these statements, and the bearing of them can be more readily seen at this time. It was understood and believed at the time of the trial that there were about one hundred armed men in Washington on the night of April 14. in the interest of the assassins. It seems strange that no attempt was made to learn who any of these parties were, or that no reward was offered for their apprehension.

It is also known that one of the prosecutors on the trial felt convinced, at the time of the trial, that personages connected with the Government, and those beyond suspicion in the minds of most, had some previous knowledge of the attempt to murder Mr. Lincoln.

The delay of two months in taking any steps to arrest Surrat, after his whereabouts was known, and an offer had been made to deliver him up, is, to say the least, suspicious.

WIDE-SPREAD KNOWLEDGE OF THE PLOT.

One of the most singular matters brought to light by the investigation is the fact that not only was the plot known in distant parts of the country, but that it was understood who were to be the victims. There is much evidence going to substantiate the supposition that there was no intention of taking Mr. Johnson's life, and that all the movements around the Kirkwood House were simply made to mislead. The following will suffice as specimens of this kind of evidence:

At a town in Minnesota, at five o'clock in the afternoon of April 14, a citizen stated to his friends that Mr. Lincoln and Secretary Seward *had been* assassinated. At twelve o'clock, noon, of April 14, in another town in Minnesota, several citizens came to the postmaster to inquire whether any news had been received of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and Secretary Seward. In neither case was the name of the Vice President mentioned. The statement of Harrold at midnight, after the assassination, when, with Booth, he stopped at Loyd's tavern at Surrattville, as it appears in the evidence taken upon the trial, was this: "Well, I am pretty certain that we have assassinated the President and Mr. Seward." Feeling as they did, instantly after the shot fired in the theater, how could they have known that the plot had failed so far as Mr. Johnson was concerned, provided there was any intention to kill him?

Besides these, there is evidence to the same effect, from positions of the country widely separated from those mentioned above, where a knowledge of the fact that Mr. Lincoln and Secretary Seward were to be assassinated was in the possession of quite a number of persons.

Some circumstances connected with the hasty execution of the conspirators—as if there was an anxiety to get them under ground at the earliest moment—have excited attention and inquiry.

In conclusion, it may be said that the above presents a fair statement of the kind of matter which, so far as it has not been already done, will, in due time, be presented to the proper persons to receive the same. It is believed to be but a small portion of similar matter in the hands of those who are using it to remove the mystery of the great conspiracy.

H. V. N. B.

Heroic Conduct of Maximilian.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7.—The *Ranchero* of June 1st publishes a letter, dated San Luis Potosi, May 18th, which says that private negotiations, some days previous to the surrender of Queretaro, had been going on between three Imperial Generals and the Liberals, to sell one of the principal forts for $48,000.— Gen. Miguel Lopez, who was high in the confidence of Maximilian, was the principal actor in this treaty, and caused the surrender.

On sending a flag of truce with his sword to Escobedo, Maximilian told him he surrendered unconditionally, and had three favors to ask. He wished not to be insulted, but to be treated as a prisoner; that if any person was to be shot, he should be first; that if shot, his body might not be abused.

Maximilian and all the officers above the rank of Captain would arrive in San Luis in two or three days.

None were shot, and it is thought none would be, in consequence of the request made by the United States.

Saltillo dates to the 25th of May says that the Liberals now admit that up to the 7th the Imperialists were successful in every engagement. From that time to the 15th, nothing important transpired.

Escobedo says that fifteen thousand prisoners surrendered, including thirteen general officers and five hundred officers of inferior grades. He states that no fighting whatever occurred, and the only shots fired were by the traitors upon their companions in arms. The surrender of the garrison was complete.

NEW ORLEANS.

Removal of Governor Wells—He Surrenders "Only to the Sword"—Characteristic Letter From Sheridan.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8.—At half-past nine o'clock this morning, Brevet Gen. Forsyth, of Gen. Sheridan's staff, called at the Executive Office in Mechanics' Institute, and informed Gov. Wells that he bore a written communication to him from the General commanding, which was found to be as follows:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DIST.,
NEW ORLEANS, June 7.

Mr. J. Madison Wells, Ex-Governor of Louisiana—SIR:—Governor Flanders has just informed me that he made an official demand on you for the records of the office which you have heretofore held as Governor of Louisiana, and that you have declined to turn them over to him, disputing the right to remove from office by me, which right you have acknowledged and urged on me up to the time of your removal. I therefore send Brevet Brig. Gen. Forsyth, of my staff, to notify you that he is sent by me to eject you from the Governor's room forcibly, unless you consider this notification as equivalent to ejection.

[Signed] P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General U. S. A.

After reading this communication, Governor Wells answered as follows:

"GENERAL FORSYTH—*Sir:* I surrender the office I hold only to the sword."

The Governor then called upon Judge Ryan, of the parish of Rapides, to bear witness to what he had said. Without making any response whatever, General Forsyth withdrew. The new appointee of General Sheridan, Mr. Flanders, will therefore take immediate possession of the Executive office.

About half past ten to-day, Governor Flanders, accompanied by General Forsyth, appeared at the Executive office and entered upon his duties as Governor of Louisiana.— There was no ceremony whatever. He stated his efforts should be, to the best of his abilities, to promote the public good.

ANOTHER PRIZE FIGHT.—The "P. R.," seems to be becoming quite fashionable about Pittsburgh of late, as another "battle," we learn, occurred on Saturday last in a secluded spot on the outskirts of the city. A "scienced" gentleman from New York, and a well-known Pittsburgh fireman, who is considered as pretty good "on the muscle," made up a match for a purse of fifty dollars the former being the challenging party. The contestants, with a few friends, visited the place in question, seconds were chosen, and the "battle" commenced. Eight rounds were fought, the New Yorker being "brought down" every time, and at the end of the eighth round his backer "threw up the sponge." The fight lasted thirty-three minutes. The Pittsburger was pretty badly used up.—*Pitts. Com.*

IT is gossiped in Paris that a widow of 45 summers married a young man aged 18. By her first husband she had a son, who, at the time of her second marriage, was 21. She recently died, and by her will left her fortune to her son and husband. As her husband was not of age, her son was appointed his guardian.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of J. S. RUTAN & Co. for subscription, advertising, &c., are requested to call immediately at the *Argus* office and settle their accounts. After the first of July, 1867, all outstanding accounts will be left in the hands of a proper officer for collection. [je12'67:3t

DRESSMAKERS WANTED.—One or two speedy Sewers. Apply immediately to Mrs. Bence, N. St. Beaver.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD AND SUBSTANTIAL BRICK DWELLING House, situate in Bolesville, containing 4 rooms and hall on first floor, 5 rooms on second floor, good kitchen with range, rooms on first floor grained and varnished. All the rooms in the house well papered. The house well painted, good cellar, porch with lattice work, two arbors of bearing grape vines, shrubbery and small fruits; thirty fruit trees set out this spring. Lot 75 by 187 feet, house 40 by 28. Enquire of BENJ. R. BRADFORD, Real Estate Agent, New Brighton. [je12'67:1m.

Lime! Lime!
At the "Mulvanon Kilns,"
25 Cents per Bushel.

I AM NOW SELLING THE BEST QUALITY OF Lime at the above price. Our Lime is the best and is all picked. We sell no dirt ashes or stone.
W. J. DUNN.
je12'67:3t.

J. W. HAMMILL,
PAINTER,
Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa.

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF SIGN, House and Ornamental Painting. He is also ready at all times to paint Buggies, Carriages, Wagons, &c., on short notice, and on favorable terms. Furniture repainted and varnished. [je12'67:1m.

BOUNTY ACCOUNT.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED AUDITORS OF Brighton township, submit the following report of the Bounty Accounts from 1864 to 1867.

DR.		CR.	
Oct. 1st 1864, J. G. Hunter By Duplicate	$2,838 60	By bonds and interest cancelled	$6,[illegible]
June 5, 1865, Jno. R. Hays By Duplicate	2,257 63	Lost tax	[illegible]
" By monies borrowed in excess	1,156 84	By per cent pd. col and Treas'rs.	[illegible]
June 3, By warr't on school funds at settlement	18 41		
	$7,271 48		$7,271 48

J. T. SMALL,
J. G. HUNTER, Auditors.
J. M. SCOTT.
je12'67:3w.
(*Local* copy and send bill to Brighton twp. School Directors.)

BOUNTY ACCOUNT.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS IN ACCOUNT WITH CHIPPEWA township, on Local Bounty, second fiscal year, ending 9th of April, 1867.

DR.		CR.	
Tax Duplicate 1866, (available.)	$2,731 85	By cash pd. on Tp. Bonds and discount on note in Bank	$654 [illegible]
		Treas. fees ½ of 1 per cent.	3 [illegible]

We the undersigned Auditors of Chippewa township, believe the above statement to be just and true to the best of our knowledge and ability.
JOHN S. HERRON,
DAVID DUNLAP, Auditors.
DAVID THOMAS.
je5'67:3w. (*Local* Copy.

BOUNTY ACCOUNT.

LOCAL BOUNTY ACCOUNT OF MARION Tp. in full for the year 1866. The School Directors in account with the District per Treasurer, J. A. Zehr.

DR.		CR.	
To balance due '65	$22 67	By warrant	$1,00[illegible]
Tax levied per duplicate	1,069 68	Interest	[illegible]
By sub. Collected	20 00	Lost Tax	[illegible]
		Error	[illegible]
	1,112 35	2 per cent. to Treasurer	[illegible]
		Bal pd. to the Treas. of the School B'd P. A. Bimber, Esq.	[illegible]
			1,112 35

HENRY SCHRAM,
JACOB PFLUG, Auditors.
C. W. WAGNER.
je12'67:3w.

Appeals.

THE TAXABLE INHABITANTS OF THE BOROUGH of Beaver will take notice that a tax of five mills on the dollar has been levied for borough purposes for the year 1867.

Appeals will be held at the Commissioner's office on Saturday, the 15th of June, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Town Council.
R. T. TAYLOR, Prest.
J. LEDLIE, Sec'y.

Raccoon Township Local Bounty Account in full for the Years 1864, '65, and '66

The School Directors in account with the District per Treasurer, James Shellito, dec'd. 1867.

	DR.
To Cash received on Bonds	$45 000
	CR.
By Warrant	45 000
ALEX. EWING, Treasurer	DR.
To Cash on Bonds	3,[illegible]
" Tax levied per Duplicate, 1864	2,[illegible]
	6,[illegible]
By Warrants	6,[illegible]
" Lost Tax	[illegible]
" 2½ per cent. pd Treas. Col. & Disbursing	[illegible]
	6,[illegible]
	CR.
By Balance paid Wm. Ewing, Treasurer	[illegible]
WM. EWING, Treasurer, for the year 1865.	DR.
To Balance from A. Ewing	[illegible]
Tax Levied per Duplicate 1865	3,[illegible]
	3,[illegible]
	CR.
By warrants	3,[illegible]
" Exonerations	[illegible]
2½ per cent, Collecting & Disbursing	[illegible]
	3,[illegible]
By Balance charged to settlement, 1866	[illegible]
WM. EWING, Treasurer, 1866.	DR.
To Balance due 1865	[illegible]
Tax levied, duplicate, 1866	3,[illegible]
	4,[illegible]
	CR.
By Warrants	3,[illegible]
" Lost Tax	[illegible]
Exonerations	[illegible]
Error in Duplicate	[illegible]
Soldiers exempt	[illegible]
2½ per cent to Treasurer	[illegible]
Balance due Township	[illegible]

L. L. H. CRAIL,
JOHN M'HENRY, Auditors.
WM. HOOD.
je5'67:3t.

OFFICE OF PENN'A. & OHIO CANAL COMPANY,
WARREN, TRUMBULL COUNTY, OHIO.

Special Meeting of Stockholders.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A SPECIAL meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of said Company in Warren, Ohio, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the Third (3d) day of July, A. D. 1867, for the purpose of considering and determining whether, and what division or divisions of said Company's Canal shall be abandoned, agreeably to the authority granted by recent act of the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and to make such orders in relation to said Canal, and its abandonment in whole, or in part, as they may deem proper.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES M'EWEN, President.
Warren, Ohio, May 21, '67.

C. F. WINTER .... W. L. BEDISON.

WINTER AND BEDISON,
(SUCCESSORS TO C. F. WINTER.)

DEALERS IN WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, Silver and Plated Wares, Musical Instruments, Notions, &c., &c.
☞ Special attention given to the repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
Store: Cor. BROADWAY, & APPLE STREETS.
NEW BRIGHTON, PA. [jan9'67.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas letters testamentary on the estate of WILLIAM MCCLELLAN, late of Pulaski twp., Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.
FRANK M'CLELLAND, New Brighton,
WM. M'CLELLAND, Pulaski township,
Executors.
my15'67:6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of JAMES TENNIS, late of South Beaver township, Beaver county dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.
SAMUEL TENNIS, Adm'r.
my1'67:6t

The Beaver Argus.

BEAVER, JUNE 12TH, 1867.

Local and Miscellaneous.

WM. BINGHAM, JR., 54 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, is the authorized agent for THE ARGUS in that city.

New Advertisements.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements, which appear for the first time in THE ARGUS to-day:

For Sale—B. R. Bradford.
Painter—J. W. Hammill.
Bounty Account—Brighton Township.
Bounty Account—Chippewa Township.
Bounty Account—Marion Township.
Special Notices—Wm. F. Clarke.
Special Notices—J. B. Rhodes.
Special Notices—Wilson & Brown.
Special Notices—Wilson & Stewart.
Special Notices—Watt Gealy.
Lime—W. J. Dunn.
Appeals—Town Council.
Special Notice—R. T. Taylor.
Time Table—Correction.
Wanted—J. H. Bence.
Notice—J. S. Rutan & Co.

LOST.—On Saturday evening last, in Beaver, between the main street and the railroad station, a *circular* made of water-proof cloth. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office.

CHURCH FESTIVAL.—We are requested to state that there will be a festival at the Bridgewater Presbyterian Church, on Thursday evening, the 13th inst. Admission 10 cents. The public is respectfully invited to attend.

"ON THE MUSCLE."—A fierce and protracted dog fight, at the upper end of town, on last Friday, had the effect of gathering quite a number of persons together to witness it. The dashing of a few buckets of cold water on the "belligerents" had the effect of terminating the fight.

A WAR OF WORDS.—We have incidentally learned that a furious "war of words" occurred at the Court House last week, between two attorneys, who were managing a case before arbitrators. Choice epithets were freely and gracefully used, and a gay old free fight was at one time confidently expected.

CEMETERY DIRECTORS.—At the annual election for Directors of the Beaver Cemetery Association, held at the Sheriff's office, in this place on Monday last, the following persons were chosen for the ensuing year:

John Murray, Geo. W. Hamilton, Sam. B. Wilson, M. Darragh, S. B. French, H. Hice, and C. B. Hurst.

MR. DUNN, of Vanport, offers lime through this week's *Argus* at 25 cents per bushel. His lime is highly spoken of by those who use the article.

FINE ORGAN.—The Protestant Episcopal congregation of Rochester this county, last week purchased a very fine organ for the use of their Church.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—The Sheriff's sale occurred in this place on Friday last, and quite a crowd was attracted hither in consequence. The bidding for some of the seized property was pretty spirited, but as usual, the long-purses won.

COUNTY BOARDERS—The county at the beginning of the term of court this week, was entertaining *eleven* guests at Sheriff Littell's establishment. Within the next few days, we presume, some of these will leave, and for a time, at least, endeavor to "paddle their own canoe."

FIRE IN FRANKLIN TP.—On Tuesday of last week, the dwelling house of Mr. William Nevin, of Franklin township, this county caught fire, and burned to the ground. The fire originated from sparks falling on the roof. The most of the furniture in the building was consumed. No Insurance. Loss about $2,000.

WARM WEATHER.—On last Thursday we had, not a cold, but a warm, "snap" in this vicinity. The thermometor stood at 90 degrees in the shade.

ATTENTION is directed to the advertisement in another column of B. R. Bradford, Esq., real estate agent, at New Brighton. The property offered for sale at Bolesville, is said to be in good condition, pleasantly located, and will be sold at a fair price.

CLARKE'S GROCERY STORE.—Wm. F. Clarke, whose grocery store is just above the post-office, in this place, is deservedly doing a fine business. His stock is good, his prices low, and he takes especial pains to satisfy all who may favor him with their patronage. Last week he added largely to his stock, and he is now prepared to furnish families with everything in the provision line, from a cracker to a barrel of flour, or from a herring to a ham of meat. Call and see him.

BISHOP KERFOOT.—This distinguished divine, who is at present Bishop of this diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will hold services and confirm a class in Trinity Church, Rochester, this county, on Sunday, the 23d of June, at 11 A. M. Persons desirious of hearing this eminent Minister of the Gospel can, therefore, have an opportunity of doing so, by attending at the time referred to.

POLITICS IN NEW SEWICKLEY TP.—It is said that the Democrats of New Sewickley township seriously contemplate the reading of Petroleum V. Nasby out of their party. They say the "confounded old fool hasn't sense enough to keep the party's secrets, but blabs out all he knows, and does them more harm than good." Taking this view of the subject they feel like reprimanding him at first, and if that won't make him keep his mouth shut, then out of the party "goes he."

AN EXTENSIVE CAPTURE.—On last Saturday the constable of this borough was notified that a flock of grunters, commonly called hogs, were roaming over the commons, in violation of the ordinances, "in such cases made and provided." A little strategy, together with a bit of racing, brought the swine into an enclosure, where they were held until the arrival of the owner, who we believe lives in Bridgewater. The flock numbered eight, and the cost of redeeming them amounted to $12.

FOGLER'S LAWYERS.—We understand that the Washington bar have sent two petitions to his Honor Judge Acheson, asking that the conduct of Fogler's counsel, in the handling of the unfortunate man's case, be made the subject of investigation. This is right, and we have scarcely a doubt that it will result in their being stricken from the roll of practicing attorneys in that county.

"THE NILES REGISTER."—We have received the first number of a new paper, published at Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio. Its editor is Wm. Campbell, and its publisher is E. Eak Moore, formerly of this place, and well and favorably known to many of our citizens. The *Register* is neatly printed, not the organ of any party, neutral in nothing, but will give its attention more particularly to advancing the interests of the town and vicinity in which it is published. Success to the *Register*, says the *Argus*.

PERSONAL.—It affords us pleasure to bear testimony to the ability and fidelity with which the duties of Baggage Master is discharged by Mr. Herman Michaels, on the Wellsville Accomodation Trian, Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. The reputation of the train as an accomodation is well known to the traveling public of this section, and will be maintained so long as the office of conductor is held by the gallant Mr. Skinner, and while Herman, with his obliging, attentive and polite manners, and trustworthy character remains as Baggage Master.

SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCE.—A steamboat captain of this place, has just returned from a "cruise" up the Cumberland river. He informs us that in traveling a distance of three hundred and fifty miles up that stream he "wooded" at fifty-seven different yards; and out of this whole number the owners of but seven of them could write their names to a receipt for the money paid them. What a commentary this is on the institution of slavery, and what a shame it is that there are persons even in our midst who would re-establish it if they only knew how and had the ability to do so.

EMBARRASSED AND INDIGNANT.—The editor of the Tidioute (Pa.) *Journal* says:

"The lady (?) who yesterday called the attention of another to our patched breeches, whereat they both laughed so heartily, is informed that a new pair will be purchased when her husband's "little bill" is settled: it has been due nearly a year. Notes—1. When you speak disparagingly of a passer-by, and do not wish to be overheard, talk low. 2. Dont criticise the poor printer's dress too closely while wearing silks purchased with money due him. 3. Tell your husband to send us $2.50 at once, and save the cost of an entire *suit*."

OUR TICKET.—The Lawrence *Journal* in referring to the result of our recent canvass in this county makes use of this language:

"We are pleased with the result of the deliberations of the convention, not because of the defeat of the very worthy gentlemen who were unsuccessful, for we know that they were worthy of the places they aspired to, but because we are confident that the free Rail road policy will have, in the candidates selected for Assembly, an earnest, able and incorruptible advocate—and that the candidates for the other offices lack none of the capabilities which the positions require. We are especially pleased that the 'boys in blue' were favorably regarded by the convention; and we doubt not that the fact that there was more than one of the nation's defenders candidates for the same office, was the only reason why each of them were not successful. We may be mistaken, but we hope not, and we say to such of them as failed of success, there is a good time coming.

THE FOGLER CONFESSION: AGAIN.—It will be remembered that a few days after Fogler's confession appeared in the papers, a counter-statement was published by Mr. Montgomery, in which he sought to break the force of Fogler's averments by charging them to be the work of other parties, and intended only to injure the Montgomery family. Mr. Smith, the sheriff of Washington county, took personal exceptions to Montgomery's allegations, and is now gathering the evidence with which to nail them to the counter. In the meantime he publishes the following card, which explains itself:

(From the Washington Reporter.)

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The *Review & Examiner* of the 22d ult., contained a lengthy article signed by Wm. Montgomery, in which that gentleman, seeking to throw discredit upon the dying confession of Robert Fogler, who was executed only the week before, sets out with the bold charge that the confession was not the production of the deceased, but "was the work of several hands, and was gotten up for the purpose of injuring everybody who had taken any friendly part for the poor wretch who purports to be its author." Mr. Montgomery follows this with a second article in last week's issue of the same paper, in a postscript to which, referring to the card published by the subscribing witnesses, he re-iterates the charge in the following words: "Of course those who got it (the confession) up took the greatest care that the witnesses to the paper should know nothing of the manner of its concocting, lest, if called on as witnesses, they should be constrained to disclose the heartless conspiracy. The paper was first gotten up by Fogler, and be transcribed it, and thus it was produced to those witnesses as his own."—It will be seen by this that Mr. Montgomery acquits the subscribing witnesses of all complicity in what he calls the heartless conspiracy against himself and family, but re-affirms the charge. True he names no person, but as everybody knows that I had the custody of Fogler during his imprisonment, and as it is also well known that after his sentence only about half a dozen persons were allowed to see him, no one of whom was permitted to go to his cell without my knowing the object of the visit, the plain and doubtless intended inference is that I must have had something to do with getting up the confession, or at least knew who was engaged in preparing it. Moreover, that I must have exercised some undue influence over Fogler is plainly implied in the remark with which Mr. Montgomery sets out that those who arrested and hung the deceased are made the special object of his laudation in the confession.

Now under these circumstances is it not my duty to repel these insinuations? If I should remain silent will the people not naturally conclude that the charge made by Mr. Montgomery has some foundation in truth?—Occupying the position I do, I cannot afford to let his re-iterated assertion that the confession was concocted for the deceased by others go uncontradicted. Reluctant as I am to appear in public I do not mean to rest under the imputation that must, of necessity, be intended for me. My engagements for the past week have been such that I have not leisure at present to do more than state my determination to clear myself of the charge, and produce such evidence as will satisfy the public beyond all doubt or question—if indeed such a thing be needed—that Robert Fogler prepared his statement with his own hand, and without influence or suggestion from any source whatever. I will also show the recklessness and utter futility of Mr. Montgomery's attempt to throw discredit upon, the confession of a dying man who went to the scaffold re-affirming its truth, by bolstering up his attack with the testimony of a notorious prostitute and abandoned negroes, whose sworn statements are equally unworthy of belief. To this exhibition I invite the attention of a candid public.

E. R. SMITH.

A FRIGHT.—During Sheriff Ledlie's term of office, a man named Hathaway was convicted in our court of the crime of bigamy, and sent to the Penitentiary. A principal witness in the trial against him was a Mrs. McCullough, of this place. Having served his time out in that institution, Hathaway returned to this neighborhood, and on last Saturday night called at the house of Mrs. McCullough and asked to stay over-night. This request was granted, and he was shown to a bed in a room in which no other person lodged. The room in which Mrs. McCullough and her children slept was locked. Toward morning Hathaway knocked at her door and requested admission. This was refused, after which he threatened to break it open and go in at all hazards. By this time Mrs. M. and her children began to scream, and one of the latter, escaping through a window, alarmed some neighbors, who came and drove Hathaway from the house. Whether he intended doing Mrs. M. harm in revenge for her testimony against him on his trial, or whether other motives influenced his conduct on the occasion, is not known. At all events the family were much frightened by the occurrence, and as a measure of security in the future, Hathaway should have been taken charge of by the guardians of the community.

EDITOR ARGUS:—Having been present at the late County Convention, allow me to call the attention of your readers to what I conceive a notable feature in the proceedings, showing the difference between Republican and Democratic conventions. On the assembling of the Convention, J. H. Odell, the editor of the *Local*, came into the Convention, and took a prominent seat in front, and remained there until the session closed.—He was treated gentlemanly throughout, and no disrespect shown him either by word or act, although he has, through the columns of his paper, attacked and abused every prominent member of the Convention. It was right he should be treated so, and I refer to this to commend it; but I have noticed Democratic Conventions act very differently. If you, Mr. Editor, had gone into any Democratic Convention in several years, you would have been insulted a hundred times before its close. In fact, it has seemed to me that Democrats make it a rule to see how insulting and abusive they can be at all these gatherings. This is worthy of notice, as it shows of what kind of material the two parties of this county are composed.

ROCHESTER.

Programme for Teacher's Institute.

MR. EDITOR:—The committee appointed for arrangement for the order of exercises, submit the following programme:

Select reading by Miss Tucker.
Class-drill in grammar by Mr. B. Lakin.
Declamation by Mr. T. J. Risinger.
Discussion of the Query-box.
Reading of the "Periodical" by Misses Whipple and Reynolds.

Those *who will* favor us with contributions to the "Periodical," please address Misses Whipple and Reynolds through the post-office.

All contributions to the "Periodical" should be such as to have direct bearing upon educational interests, and as such are desired.

Institute to convene at the Public School house, in Beaver, Pa., Friday the 14th, at 6½ P. M.

COURT.—The June term of the Court in this county began on Monday last. Judges Acheson, Duff and Lawrence all present. The term has brought quite a crowd of people hither, and we presume a large amount of business will be transacted before its close. At present a seduction case from Economy township is engaging the attention of the Court. In our next we shall give the proceedings for the week then past.

THE RACCOON SALT WORKS.—The Salt Works in Raccoon township, this county, are doing finely, and the yield per day is on an average about fifteen barrels. The expectations of the owners are fully realized, and there is but little doubt that the enterprise will be a source of profit to those having charge of it. The salt is a very fine article, and sells at the works at about $3 per barrel. The water from which it is manufactured is as abundant as ever, and is as strongly impregnated with salt as when it first began to flow, some years ago.

THE third annual session of the normal music school will open July 23 1867, at the Musical Institute in Beaver, under the direction of A. N. Johnson, and continue five weeks. Tuition for the full term $10, or $2,00 per hour for the session.

MARRIED.

GROVE—WOLFF.—June 4, 1867, by Rev. N. P. Kerr, Mr. Boston Grove and Miss Christina Wolff.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On the 4th of June, 1867, in Beaver, Pa., Hon. Benjamin Adams, aged 81 years.

Judge Adams was one of our oldest and most worthy citizens. As a public officer, he was highly esteemed for his probity and strict impartiality. As a Christian, he was loved and prized for his positive, uncompromising religious influence, and for his benevolence, which always responded to a worthy cause. He was proverbial for his veracity and honesty in the transaction of business, and now that he is gone from our midst a whole community is bereaved. But his example still lives, and will have an influence in shaping the character and moulding the lives of those who survive him.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO THE DRUG TRADE.

I would most respectfully announce to dealers in drugs and medicines that I am prepared to furnish at *Manufacturer's Prices*,

MISHLER'S CELEBRATED HERB BITTERS!

In any quantity. These are the only truly Medicated Bitters now manufactured. *A Certain Cure* for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, liver or kidneys.

Every dozen securely packed in a strong box, with neat show card, circulars, &c., inclosed. No charge for baggage or boxes.

J. B. RHODES,
Druggist,
Cor. 3d St. and Diamond,
Beaver, Pa.

☞ Go to Gealy's for all kinds of Millinery goods. Cheapest in Beaver Co.

☞ Boots and Shoes made to order at Wilson & Stewart's. Also constantly on hand custom-made work.

NEW STOCK OF

Turkey Prunes, French " Pearl Sago, Rio Tapioca, Layer Raisins, Messina Oranges & Lemons, Cocoa Nuts, Figs. Dried Beef, Sugar Cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Dried Peaches—halfs, " Apples, Fresh Lard, Honey, etc.,

Constantly on hand at the Family Grocery of

WM. F. CLARKE,
2d door above Post Office,
Beaver, Pa.

☞ All Work Warranted by Wilson & Stewart.

☞ Ladies' Cloths at Gealy's, cheaper than can be found any where.

☞ Wilson & Stewart's Boot and Shoe Emporium and Palace is the place for the millions.

☞ The best Groceries in Beaver county are kept by Wilson & Brown.

☞ We call consumers of Groceries attention to our Teas, Coffees, Sugars, which cannot be surpassed in the county.

☞ Wilson & Brown are selling Groceries as cheap as you can buy them wholesale in Pittsburg.

☞ Get one of Wilson & Brown's Sugar Cured Hams before they are all gone.

☞ Go to Gealy's for Ladies' and Misses Hats.—Latest Styles, cheapest in Western Penna.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

Young Hyson, Imperial, Oolong and Japan. The above are of the finest quality, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

WM. F. CLARKE,
2d door above Post Office,
Beaver, Pa.

☞ Every man, woman and child in Beaver county wanted to call and examine Wilson & Stewart's large stock of Boots and Shoes.

☞ Fine Dress Goods at Gealy's, call and see.

☞ Boots and Shoes at any price at Wilson & Stewart's.

☞ Boots and Shoes at your own price at Wilson & Stewart's.

☞ Go to Gealy's for Ladies and Misses Shoes, Lasting and Morocco Balmorals, Congress Lasting, cheaper than the cheapest.

☞ Wilson & Stewart are selling Boots and Shoes to suit all.

☞ Pierces' Patent Slates are meeting with much favor from all quarters, they have been adopted by all the public schools in the Eastern cities, and owing to their cheapness, durability, neatness, etc., must supercede ere long all others now in use. Mr. J. P. Ross is canvassing this and adjoining counties, and will attend to all orders with promptness. Wholesaled and retailed by

WM. F. CLARKE,
2d door above Post Office,
Beaver, Pa.

☞ Wilson & Stewart are selling Boots and Shoes 25 per cent less than they can be bought for any other place.

☞ Base Ball Goods at Rhodes' Drug Store.

☞ Men's Calf Cong. Gaiters, Oxford Ties, Balmorals, Cloth Gaiters, cheaper than before the war. Call and see them, at Wilson & Stewart's.

COMPLETE NEW STOCK

Comprising in part, a full assortment of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Jellies in glass, Pickles and Ketchups Salad oil, Oysters, Sardines, Flavoring Extracts, Confectionary. For sale by

WM. F. CLARKE,
Family Grocer,
2d door above Post Office, Beaver, Pa.

☞ The largest and best selected stock of Ladies', Men's, Boy's, Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, &c., &c., ever in Beaver county, can be seen at Wilson & Stewart's.

☞ The Bizarre Envelope, new style, neat and cheap, and all sizes Note Paper, just received at Rhodes' Drug Store, 2d door west of Post Office, Beaver, Pa.

☞ Don't forget the place to buy Boots and Shoes is at Wilson & Stewarts, Diamond, Rochester, Pa.

☞ The only place to buy good and cheap Groceries is at Wilson & Brown's.

☞ Wilson & Brown are doing the Grocery Trade of the county, call and see them.

INTERESTING FACT.

Wm. F. Clarke Family Grocer, 2d door above Post Office, Beaver, Pa., offers for sale the choicest Groceries only, and at prices as low as elsewhere, in or out of Beaver. Be convinced by an examination.

☞ Country people when visiting town, should not fail to call and see Wilson & Brown's large stock of Groceries.

☞ Persons wanting Cement will do well to call at Wilson & Brown's, they warrant every barrel.

☞ Go to an *exclusive* Boot & Shoe Store for Boots and Shoes, where you can get a better article for less money.

☞ Wilson & Stewart defy competition as to quality and price.

☞ Children's Anklet Ties, Cong. and Bal. Gaiters, cheap, at Wilson & Stewart's.

☞ Persons in need of pure Drugs and Medicines Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, &c., should call at, Rhodes' Drug Store, near P. O., Beaver, Pa. We take pleasure in showing goods and giving prices.

☞ Wilson & Stewart are selling Boots and Shoes regardless of cost.

☞ Childrens' Gaiters, Balmoral and Congress, cheap at Wilson & Stewart's.

☞ 'Tis worth a visit to Wilson & Stewart's Boot and Shoe Palace to examine their large stock of fine and choice Boots and Shoes.

☞ Gents. wanting a nice neat Calf-sewed Boot will do well to call at Wilson & Stewart's.

☞ Wilson & Stewart are bound to sell Boots and Shoes despite the dull times every where else.

☞ Wilson & Stewart are offering extraordinary inducements to purchasers in Boots & Shoes.

☞ Call early and secure a bargain in Boots and Shoes at Wilson & Stewart's.

WEDDING CAKES,

Fancy Pastry, &c.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING OEPNED A FIRST CLASS CONFECTIONARY, on

Railroad Street, New Brighton,

Would inform the public that they are prepared to fill all orders for Cakes, Ice Cream, &c., for WEDDINGS, PARTIES, or FAMILY USE, upon short notice, at satisfactory prices, and in a style unsurpassed by any of the city establishments. Prompt attention given to all orders from a distance. Their

ICE-CREAM SALOON

being expensively fitted up, is open for the accommodation of customers during the coming season.

my29'67 GEO. SIEMEN & CO.

SOMETHING WONDERFUL!

AT

GEALY'S

NEW

Millinery, Trimming

AND

SHOE EMPORIUM!

TWO DOORS BELOW STILES & SHANENBERGER'S WATER ST., BRIDGEWATER.

N. B.—I HAVE REMOVED TO THE ROOM formerly occupied by J. M. DICKEY, on Water st., where I will be glad to see all my old customers, and all others favoring me with a call.

I am now receiving a large and splendid Stock of latest Spring Styles of Millinery, Trimmings, &c., &c., which will be sold very cheap.

MILLINERY,

Of every description—Silk and Straw Bonnets, Ladies' and Misses Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Ruches, &c., &c.

TRIMMINGS,

Of all kinds, for Dresses and Sacques, Gimps, Cords, Laces, Chenellis, Eugene Ruffles, Buttons, &c.

BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, HAIR NETS, BELT, BUCKLES, &c.

Gentlemen's Furn'shing Goods, Gent's & Ladies' Paper Collars.

MEN AND BOYS' HATS AND CAPS, NECK-TIES, SUSPENDERS, UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, WHITE SHIRTS, PAPER COLLARS, &c.

Hosiery and Gloves,

LADIES' CLOTHS, ALL COLORS.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS, VERY CHEAP.

SHOES.

Just received, a large lot, very cheap. Call and see.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS ALTERED AND CLEANED, CHEAP.

Stamping, Pinking and Cloak Cutting and Making on short notice.

MEN'S SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER. MACHINE STITCHING.

CALL AND SEE ME.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

REMEMBER THE PLACE:

Two doors below Stiles & Shallenberger's Grocery Store, Water street, Bridgewater.

WATT GEALY.

UNION

AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

ROCHESTER, PENNA.,

A. B. SMITH & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

MANUFACTURE MOWERS, REAPERS, Railway or Endless Chain, and Lever Power of various sizes, Threshers and Separators, Farm Mills, Cider Mills, Cane Mills and Sorghum Evaporators, Corn Shellers, Dog Powers for Churning, and all other Agricultural Machinery.

REPAIRING AND JOBBING

Of all kinds done on short notice. Machines of any kind built for parties.

Having had an experience of fifteen years in Patents and Patent Business, we are prepared to make Models, Applications, &c., for parties desiring to take out Patents.

Having fitted up our Factory with

NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINERY,

Selected from the best Eastern makes, in person, and employing none but the best Mechanics, we are prepared to do work in the best style and manner.

Having secured the services of A FIRST CLASS PATTERN MAKER, we are also prepared to make any kind or style of Patterns.

Particular attention paid to Repairing Mowing and Reaping Machines, and machinery in general.

We solicit, and hope by attention and care to merit, the patronage of parties wishing work done. Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Address A. B. SMITH & CO.
my29'67:1y Rochester, Pa.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

26 & 28 ST. CLAIR ST.,

Pittsburg, Pa.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
FURNITURE OIL CLOTHS,
ENAMELED OIL CLOTHS,
TABLE OIL CLOTHS,
STAIR OIL CLOTHS,

Transparent Green Oil Cloth, for window shades.

Transparent Window Shades,

BUFF HOLLANDS,
SHADE FIXTURES,
TASSELS, CORDS, &c., &c

ALSO, DEALERS IN

India Rubber Machine Belting, Hose, Steam Packing, Gasket, Tubing, Cement, Clothing, and Rubber goods generally.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting, Lace Leather, Belt Hooks, Rivets, Lubricating Steam Packing, &c.

Agents for the Universal Clothes Wringer.

A general assortment of the above named goods always on hand.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled. [my1'67:6m

WILLIAM JONES,

House, Sign, and Ornamental

PAINTER.

☞ *Lettering of all Kinds Executed Promptly.* ☜

Carriage & Buggy Painting, &c.

Main St., New Brighton, Pa.

apr3'67:3m

DRY GOODS!

—AT—

F. A. Fortune's

—IN THE—

DIAMOND, ROCHESTER, PA.

NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW PRINTS,
NEW DELAINES,
and NEW MUSLINS.

—AT—

Greatly Reduced

PRICES!

NEW MILLINERY GOODS!

HATS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c.

Having secured the Agency for the

Empire Sewing Machine!

I respectfully solicit an examination of the same by the public.

THIS Machine is constructed on a new principle of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be simplicity and perfection combined.

In a mechanical point of view, the advantages we claim for the "EMPIRE MACHINE," are—

1st.—The method of driving the Needle Bar by a compound crank, which produces the same action as heretofore obtained by means of a Cam; but in a more durable and noseless manner.

2d.—We use a rotating shaft above the table, and thus are enabled to give all the room required under the arm; without detriment to the durability of Machines; having a bearing directly over the Needle Bar.

3d.—Our Feed Wheel is a friction feed, and so constructed there is but one joint in transmitting the motion from the rock shaft to the wheel, and unlike all others, cannot be effected by oil or dust.

4th.—The Rock Shaft that works the Feed motion also drives the Shuttle. The bearings of this Shaft and Centres are hardened steel and adjustable, so that we can take up the lost motion at will.

The following are the principal objections urged against Sewing Machines:

1. Excessive fatigue to the operator.
2. Liability to get out of order.
3d. Expense, trouble, and loss of time in repairing.
4. Incapacity to sew every description of material.
5. Disagreeable noise while in operation.

The Empire Sewing Machine is Exempt from all these Objections.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from Leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen, or silk thread, from the coarest to the finest number.

IT HEMS, FELLS, BINDS, BRAIDS, TUCKS, QUILTS, PLAITS, and GATHERS.

Having neither cam nor cog wheel, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass, and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

F. A. Fortune's,

RED FRONT,

Dry Goods Store,

ROCHESTER, PA.

TINWARE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Tin, Copper & Sheet-Iron Ware.

I PROPOSE KEEPING CONSTANTLY ON HAND all kinds of TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE, which I will sell

AT THE LOWEST PRICES!

Tin Roofing, Spouting & Job Work

Done to order in the best possible manner, and at the shortest notice.

Using none but the best of material, and having none but the best of workmen,

WE WARRANT ALL WORK!

SHOP ON THE LOWER END OF

Third Street,

BEAVER, PA.

Give us a Call, and Examine our Stock.

Japanned ware kept constantly on hand.

my1'67:tf O. R. ANSHUTZ.

JUST OPENED!

—AT—

MRS. A. E. KOOKEN'S

Millinery Store,

ROCHESTER, PA.

A NEW AND GOOD ASSORTMENT OF SPRING *MILLINERY GOODS*,

Including Silk, Straw, and Mourning Bonnets, and Hats of every style and quality. Also, Ribbons, Flowers, Mallines, Laces, Straw Cord, and Tassels, Crystal, Amber and Jet, Bugle Fringe and Ornaments.

STAMPED GOODS

Constantly on hand, or stamped to order with the new

FRENCH PERFORATED STAMPS & BLOCKS.

INDELIBLE STAMPING

Suitable for Ladies' and Children's clothing, warranted to wash on linen, cotton, or woolen goods.

Having received a

NEW AND IMPROVED PRESSING MACHINE,

AND THE LATEST STYLES OF

BONNET AND HAT BLOCKS,

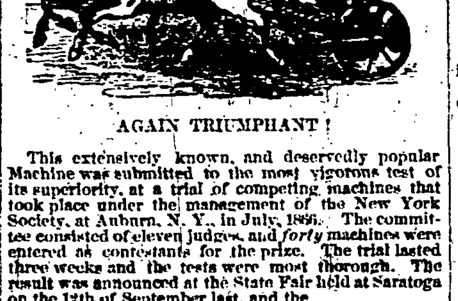
I am now prepared to alter, bleach and press straw goods in the best manner, and on short notice.

mar27'67:3m. A. E. KOOKEN.

FARMERS, READ THIS!

BUCKEYE

Mower and Reaper!



AGAIN TRIUMPHANT!

This extensively known, and deservedly popular Machine was submitted to the most vigorous test of its superiority, at a trial of competing machines that took place under the management of the New York Society, at Auburn, N. Y., in July, 1866. The committee consisted of eleven judges, and *forty* machines were entered as contestants for the prize. The trial lasted three weeks and the tests were most thorough. The result was announced at the State Fair held at Saratoga on the 12th of September last, and the

GRAND GOLD MEDAL

was then awarded the

BUCKEYE

as the machine

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS!

A similar testimony was awarded it in the same State in 1865. This machine is regarded by the thousands who can speak from experience, as the

Best in the World!

and is manufactured by the Incorporated Company of

C. AULTMAN & CO.
CANTON, OHIO.

Persons wanting any of these machines, can have them by applying to the undersigned, who is the agent for Beaver county.

apr17'67:3m JAMES PATTERSON,
New Galilee, Pa.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE TAX.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 24TH DISTRICT, PA.,
BRIGHTON, June 3d, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS who have been assessed for Income or License, (special tax) under the Excise Laws of the United States in Beaver County, that their taxes are now due and payable, and that the Collector will be at the Huron House, New Brighton, June 24th; at the Doncaster House, Rochester, June 25, and at G. W. Hamilton's office, Beaver, June 26, in person or by Deputy, to receive the same; and if said taxes are not paid within the time above mentioned, the person or persons so neglecting or refusing to pay, shall be liable to five per centum, and one per centum per month additional upon the amount thereof. United States or National funds only taken in payment.

je5'67:2t. A. ROBERTSON,
Collector.

Hubbard Mowers and Reapers!

The Best Machine in the U. S.!

AT THE GREAT NATIONAL FIELD TRIAL OF Mowers and Reapers, held at Auburn, N. Y., July, 1866, and lasting three weeks, Grand Gold Medal and highest premium was awarded to the Hubbard Combined Mower & Reaper with self-rake attached as the best Combined Machine. At the Grand Mowing trial of the Franklin Institute, held at Syracuse, N. Y., in August, 1865, the first premium Grand Gold Medal was awarded to the Hubbard. The Hubbard also took for six successive years the first premium at the Ohio Fairs.

For Sale by
HARVEY M'COWN,
may22'67:2m Enon Valley, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned propose to sell at Public auction, on Saturday June 15, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the farm of Wilson Cunningham, in Chippewa township, the Engine, Machinery, Tools, Rope and Lumber belonging to the Highland Oil Company.

By order of the Company.

J. CUNNINGHAM, J. BRADEN, M. TOWNSEND, Directors.

june5'67:2t.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after April 29, 1867, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows. [Train leaving Chicago at 4:50, P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Pittsburgh	645AM	920AM	215PM	200AM
Rochester	815	1040	335	310
Salem	1023	1222PM	526	436
Alliance	1110	110	600	550
Canton	1231PM	156	706	608
Massillon	1250	216	730	646
Orrville	138	253	808	719
Wooster	212	329	840	746
Mansfield	405	500	1014	920
Crestline	445	530	1045	950
	600AM	610	1100	[illegible]
Bucyrus	635	640	1136	1035
Upper Sandusky	719	722	1220AM	1100
Forest	753	757	1225	1135
Lima	915	911	236	1230PM
Van Wert	1034	1020	370	137
Fort Wayne	1220PM	1145	520	300
Columbia	110	1230AM	604	345
Warsaw	200	121	554	436
Plymouth	300	220	751	540
Valparaiso	436	357	927	718
Chicago	700	650	1120	930

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Chicago	730AM	1020PM	450PM	420AM
Valparaiso	904	1250	627AM	637
Plymouth	1035	250	810	830
Warsaw	1133	420	901	947
Columbia	1210PM	530	914	1033
Fort Wayne	125	700	1030	1135
Van Wert	226	831	1136	1250PM
Lima	333	950	1231AM	215
Forest	430	1105	341	320
Upper Sandusky	503	1135	206	424
Bucyrus	538	1218PM	244	511
Crestline	605	1250	310	[illegible]
	625	200	330	[illegible]AM
Mansfield	637	230	348	[illegible]
Wooster	840	405	516	[illegible]
Orrville	907	430	540	[illegible]
Massillon	943	504	618	[illegible]
Canton	1004	521	638	1000
Alliance	1100	625	720	1115
Salem	1132	657	758	1140
Rochester	125AM	845	910	215PM
Pittsburgh	200	900	1035	345

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 3:00 p. m; New Castle, 4:05 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 6:45 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 6:00 a. m; arr. at N. Castle, 8:35 a. m; Youngstown, 9:30.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 5:45 a. m; New Castle, 7:30 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Allegheny, 1:20 p. m; arrives New Castle, 6:30 p. m; Youngstown, 7:20 p. m.

F. R. MYERS, *General Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after April 29, 1867, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Cleveland	920AM	245PM	......	340PM
Euclid Street	931	256	......	350
Hudson	985	350	......	510
Ravenna	1010	425	......	546
Alliance	1110	510	......	630
Bayard	1144	543	......	.....
Wellsville	120PM	700	......	.....

GOING NORTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	......	Accom
Wellsville	840AM	412PM	......	.....
Bayard	1023	520	......	.....
Alliance	1115	605	......	715AM
Ravenna	1204PM	648	......	810
Hudson	1236	716	......	850
Euclid Street	137	804	......	1003
Cleveland	150	815	......	1015

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Bellair	430PM	550AM	1040AM	.....
Bridgeport	440	605	1050	.....
Steubenville	535	723	1158	.....
Wellsville	730	820	140PM	610
Smith's Ferry	742	842	203	645
Beaver	812	912	230	733
Rochester	820	930	240	745
Pittsburgh	930	1025	350	910

GOING WEST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Pittsburgh	615AM	200PM	435PM	330PM
Rochester	721	305	545	448
Beaver	731	315	555	455
Smith's Ferry	812	343	626	544
Wellsville	845	420	720	630
Steubenville	950	520	818	.....
Bridgeport	1112	630	922	.....
Bellair	1125	640	935	.....

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia, 6:30, p. m.	Bayard, 9:35, a. m.
Bayard, 12:00, m.	N. Philadelphia, 2:30, p. m.

F. R. MYERS, *General Ticket Agent.*

THE GREAT RADICAL NEWSPAPER,

FORNEY'S PRESS.

NO COMPROMISE WITH TRAITORS.

GET THE BEST AND CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER IN THE COUNTRY.

THE PRESS,

A first-class Double-sheet Eight-page paper, containing Forty-eight columns.

Published Every Morning, Southwest corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

TERMS:

DAILY PRESS.

$8,00 per annum.
$4,00 for six months.
$2,00 for three months.

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS

$4,00 per annum.
$2,00 for six months.
$1,00 for three months.

THE SUNDAY PRE[SS]

$2,00 per annum.
$1,00 for six months.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

THE MOST VALUABLE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.

It contains items of interest to every one.

READ THE TERMS.

One Copy	$2,00 per annum.
Five Copies	9,00 " "
Ten Copies	17,50 " "
Twenty Copies	34,00 " "

To the getter up of a Club of Ten or more Copies an extra copy will be given.

All orders should addressed to

JOHN W. FORNEY,
Editor and Proprietor,
S. W. cor. Seventh and Chestnut sts.,
je5'67:4t. Philadelphia, Pa.

ALL AROUND THE WORLD

THE FIRST PREMIUM Of a Silver Medal WAS AWARDED TO BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE By the N. H. State Agricultural Society, at its Fair, holden in Nashua, Sept. 28, 1860.

BARRETT'S Vegetable Hair Restorative

Restores Gray Hair to its Natural Color; promotes the growth of the Hair; changes the roots to their original organic action; eradicates Dandruff and Humors; prevents Hair falling out; is a superior Dressing. It contains no injurious ingredients, and is the most popular and reliable article throughout the East, West, North, and South.

J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors,
MANCHESTER, N. H.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

AGENTS—JOHN MOORE, Beaver; MORGAN CRAIG, New Brighton. [june5'67:m

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of SYLVESTER DUNHAM, late of Rochester Borough, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent will make known the same without delay, to

june5'67:6t. S. J. CROSS, Adm'r.

W. A. ROSE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,

Has permanently located in the TOWN OF ROCHESTER. Prompt attention given to all calls, excepting when professionally engaged.

☞ Office: Adjoining the "Mansion House," in the old Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Depot, Rochester, Pa. [my29'67:tf

STRAYED.

STRAYED FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON FRIDAY, May 31st, 1867, a dark brown mare, about 9 years old. Any person giving information or returning the same, will be liberally rewarded, at the Sash & Door Factory, Rochester, Pa.

je5'67:2t. M. MILLER & CO.

PLEASE STOP

And examine our large Stock of WINTER GOODS, to be closed out astonishingly CHEAP!

TO READ THIS

Will be of Great Advantage to the People of Beaver County in purchasing GOOD GOODS AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

AND CONSIDER

That we have bought our stock since the late decline; the same consisting of

French Merinos,	Prints,
Coburgs,	Flannels,
Paris Plaids,	Tickings,
Poplins,	Table Linen,
Poplin Stripes,	Muslins,
Empress Cloth,	Shawls,
All Wool Delaines,	Blankets,
Delaines,	Gloves,
Ginghams,	Hoods and Scarfs,

Together with an endless variety of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS, all of which will positively be sold, *regardless to cost, in order to close out our whole stock!* In giving us a call, you will find us always in readiness to show our goods with pleasure, and then leave it to

YOUR OWN

Judgment. Finally, we would say that we guarantee full satisfaction regarding the quality of Goods, and particularly the extreme low prices of the same. Both of these facts will be to your own

INTEREST.

We shall be happy to attend to all wishing to favor us with their patronage.

Very respectfully,

NELSON & ROESSLER,

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.

CONVERSION OF 7 3-10S.

IN REPLY TO NUMEROUS INQUIRIES IN REgard to the manner of converting the August 7 3-10s into the new 5-20 Gold Coupon Bond we make the following statement for the benefit of the holders of 7 3-10s, who may not be informed:

The Government computes the interest on both bonds in currency from the date of the maturity of the last coupon, allowing seven and three-tenths on the 7 3-10s, and charging six per cent. on the 5-20s. For example: You sent to Washington 1,000 7 3-10 Bond which reaches there on

May 1st	$1,000
71 days interest (from Feb. 15)	14 80
5-20s	$1,000
119 days' interest (from Jan. 1st.)	19 56
(This is counted at 365 days per annum)	1,019 56
Allowed for 7 3-10s	1,014 80
You pay Government	4 76

It will be seen by this that the Gold interest is given as currency, which is of itself a profit to the party converting the 7-30s nearly eight dollars per $1,000, aside from the fact that at the present rate of Gold, the 5-20s pay over 8 per cent. per annum.

We are converting the 7 3-10s on much better terms than the Government, as the present buying and selling rates enable us to allow the holder of the 7 3-10s a better figure than has yet been offered by any one as a commission.

We also exchange the new 4-20 bond for the other series of 7 3-10s on the most favorable terms.

Parties exchanging through us, in addition to their getting much better terms than they can from the Government, will have their 5-20s delivered to them immediately, thus saving delay. We also register any bonds sent to us without charge. On all bonds sent us by express we pay charges both ways, and send bonds promptly as directed.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)
Dealers in Government Securities;
Corner Fourth and Wood streets,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

my19'2m

K. PENT STEWART.........................R. A. WILSON.

SPRING AND SUMMER!

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WILSON & STEWART,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFROM THE PUBlic, that they have have just received direct from the manufacturers, the largest and best selected SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF

Ladies', Gent's, Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes.

GAITERS AND SLIPPERS

All of the latest styles, that have ever been brought to this county, and which they are prepared to sell

AS CHEAP, IF NOT CHEAPER,

Than they can be bought in the city of Pittsburg.

Thankful for past patronage, we solicit a continuance of the same, and invite purchasers to call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

We have a shop connected to do all repairing.

All Goods Warranted.

WILSON & STEWART,
In the Diamond,
ROCHESTER, PA.

apr24'67.

A. S. HARVEY,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Cranberries,	Hominy,
Canned Peaches,	Turkey Prunes,
do Tomatoes,	Layer Raisins,
do Green Corn,	Seedless Raisins,
do Plums,	English Currants,
Dried Corn,	Goshen Cheese,
do Peaches,	Sweet Potatoes,
Pickles,	No. 1 Mackerel.

Also a full assortment of Teas, Sugar and Coffee.

Terms, strictly CASH.

A. S. HARVEY,
Bridge street, Bridgewater.

nov28'66

SPRING FASHIONS!

1867.

BRIDGE STREET, BRIDGEWATER,

NEW ASSORTMENT MILLINERY WILL BE opened at my old stand, lately occupied by Mr. Gealy, on THURSDAY, MARCH 14TH. I wish to inform my old friends, and as many new ones as will please patronize me, that I am now receiving an entire new stock of Millinery of the latest Spring Styles, and will be pleased with an early call.

mar13'67:1y   MRS. A. REES.

SAVE YOUR HEALTH

BY BUYING

Pure Medicines

AT

LOUIS BREHM & CO.'S.,

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.

(One door from Fortune's Dry Goods Store,) can be found a full assortment of

PURE DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, and

FINE LIQUORS;

Also, a full Assortment of

WINDOW GLASS,

PAINTS,

LINSEED OIL,

NEAT'S FOOT OIL,

SPERM OIL,

LARD OIL,

CARBON OIL,

AND

PURE AND SECOND QUALITY

WHITE LEAD:

ALSO, FINE TOILET SOAPS,

ALL VARIETIES BRUSHES,

THE BEST PERFUMERY

FANCY & TOILET ARTICLES,

AND POPULAR PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR,

All kinds of PATENT MEDICINES always on hand.

ALSO, SEGARS & TOBACCO,

My entire stock has been purchased for CASH, and is offered at the very LOWEST PRICES.

As I am a thoroughly educated Apothecary and Chemist, physicians and others can rely upon their prescriptions accurately filled with *Pure Medicines only*

LOUIS BREHM & CO.

aug29'66:1y

FURNITURE AND CHAIRS

AT REDUCED PRICES!

OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE AND WARRANTED!

PARLOR,
LIBRARY,
DINING ROOM,
and CHAMBER SUITS,

In Every Variety and Style!

SCHOOLS,
HOTELS,
STEAMBOAT,
and PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

FURNISHED ON MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

T. B. YOUNG & CO,
38 & 40 Smithfield street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

mar20'67:6m

R. A. WILSON.........................HARVEY BROWN.

NEW STORE, NEW FIRM

AND

New Groceries.

WILSON & BROWN

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THEIR NUmerous friends and the public generally, that they intend opening a New Grocery Store, on

BRIDGE STREET, BRIDGEWATER,

adjoining the Dry Goods Store of A. G. Hurst, on the 5th day of March.

It is their intention of having on hand, at all times, a full assortment of the

BEST FAMILY GROCERIES,

and they beg leave to state that they are determined to compete with all other dealers in the town or neighborhood, as their Stock of Goods are all new, and bought at the late great reduction, and selected with the greatest care by Mr. HARVEY BROWN, whose knowledge of the business cannot be questioned, having been with Mr. Arthur Harvey for many years.

They call particular attention to their stock of Teas and Coffee, as they flatter themselves they have something extra to offer as to price and quality.

The best brands of Family Flour always on hand. Produce taken at all times at full market prices. *All goods delivered.*

WILSON & BROWN.

Bridgewater, Feb. 27, 1867—1y.

M. MILLER. W. DOLBY. CHAS. LUKENS.

M. MILLER & CO.,

Rochester Plaining, Sash and Door Mill.

Rochester, Beaver Co., Pa

(NEAR RAILROAD DEPOT.)

MANUFACTURERS OF, AND DEALERS IN, Planed Lumber, Dressing, Flooring, Siding, Shelving, Doors, Sash, Shutters, &c., &c.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

Also proprietors of Clarke & Rhinesmith's Patent Weather Boarding, Patented May 1st, 1866, for the exterior of houses, &c. This siding consists in forming the various strips of boards of a level or tapering shape across its entire width with lower or thicker edge, made with a suitable moulding to impart a neat and finished appearance. Shop rights for the manufacture and use of this siding in Beaver county will be sold reasonably.

Having had much experience in building, and the Lumber business generally added to our new facilities for its manufacture, we feel confidence in inviting our old friends and patrons to call and examine for themselves, before contracting elsewhere. [apr10'67:tf

Lime! Lime!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED the "Mulvannon Property," at Vanport, Beaver county, takes this means of informing the public that he intends manufacturing and keeping constantly on hand, the very best article of lime to be found anywhere. Persons desiring it, can have it delivered by teams at the river, at the Depots, or at any place in the surrounding villages or country. Will be sold at reasonable rates.

april7'67:2m   W. J. DUNN.

AT

MOORE'S DRUG STORE,

IN BEAVER,

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS,

Medicines,

CHEMICALS,

PURE

LIQUORS, WINES

And Brandies,

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

BRUSHES,

PATENT MEDICINES

In great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Duponco's Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Cheeseman's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest Stock of
LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY.

Ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.

Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.

july1'67.   J. MOORE.

FALLSTON FOUNDRY!

ENGINE & REPAIR SHOP,

In Fallston Beaver County, Pa.

HAVING refitted and enlarged my stock of machinery and tools, and having secured the services of the best of mechanics, I am prepared to warrant all work done to give entire satisfaction. I have on hand different patterns and styles of Engines, Fire Clay Rolls, and am prepared to make or repair all descriptions of machinery, on reasonable terms.

PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS.

I have all the best plow patterns that suit this market, among which is the "Great Western," which has been THE plow of the county for the last fifteen years. There are five sizes of this plow, all of which I manufacture and keep for sale; also "Patent Lever"—right and left—"Mountain King,"—right and left—"Side Hill," and nearly all the different kinds in use.

COOKING, FRANKLIN AND HEATING STOVES.

Having made several important improvements on the "Climax," by which coal or wood can be supplied without lifting lids, and having two places for pipe, either or both of which can be used at the same time, with a ventilation to the oven, thus having the advantages of a Cooking Stove, Bake oven and Franklin Stove combined. This Stove has been in constant use for twenty years, and many of them after being used for this period of time, are now in good order. There is but a small portion of this stove that ever burns out, and this is easily and cheaply replaced. To make them still more lasting, we are now putting in tile or fire brick lining. Our other patterns are the Enterprise, Keystone and Premium. Parlor Stoves, large and small heating Stoves, Franklin Stoves, Jenny Lind's, &c. Grate and Grate Fronts, Fenders, Iron Railing of various styles, Wagon Boxes, two Irons, Tire Benders, Corn Shellers, Force and Cistern Pumps, Sad Irons, Metal Sinks for kitchen, Sheet Iron and Tinware, always on hand and made to order. In fact, I manufacture and keep for sale, almost everything wanted in the machinery or hardware line.

Second hand stoves always for sale cheap. Two good new engines, suitable for saw-mill or shop purposes now on hand, and will be sold reasonable.

mar13'67—1y.   JOHN THORNILEY.

CHATE A. DICKEY.........................R. A. WILSON.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR

Bargains!

GRAND CLOSING OUT

OF

Boots and Shoes

IN BEAVER!

WILSON & DICKEY WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the public in general of their intention to close out their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Boots and Shoes, to prepare for a Spring Stock, consisting of

Ladies', Gent's, Boy's and Children's Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c.,

Which will be sold at cost, or below cost, as we are bound to keep up the trade, and that to the entire satisfaction of our customers. *All goods warranted.*

DICKEY & WILSON,
3 doors East of H. B. Anderson's Store,
jan9'67.   Beaver, Pa.

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES

—AND—

OIL CLOTHS

—AT THE—

Lowest Possible Rates,

—AT—

MRS. M. DONLEY'S

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,

In the Diamond,

ROCHESTER, PA.

Also School and other Books, Stationery, Eastern papers and Magazines.

All orders promptly attended to. [mar26'67:3m

BRIDGEWATER

MARBLE WORKS.

DAVID WOODRUFF, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Italian and American Marble.

Monuments, Head Stones, &c., made to order.

Please give me a call before durchasing elsewhere.

Shop opposite Dr. Smith's Drug Store, Bridge street, Bridgewater.

jy25'66:1y   DAVID WOODRUFF.

C. I. WENDT, M. D.,

HOMŒOPATHIST,

NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE ON LOCUST ST. between Railroad and Bridge sts. [my1'67:3m

HARDWARE STORE!

J. S. WINANS,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, GLASS, AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

CARPENTERS' TOOLS,

BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS,

MASONS' TOOLS,

SHOEMAKERS TOOLS,

SADDLERS' TOOLS,

PLASTERERS' TOOLS,

MINERS' TOOLS,

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

BENT FELLOWS & SHAFTS,

LOCKS, BOLTS & HINGES,

PICKS, MATTOCKS & HOES,

COUNTER & PLATFORM SCALES,

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,

HORSE SHOES & NAILS,

TIRE & CARRIAGE BOLTS & NUTS,

CORN SHELLERS, STRAW CUTTERS.

ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, AND PUTTY.

AGENT FOR

EXCELSIOR MOWER AND REAPER, AND NEW BRIGHTON FIRE-BRICK WORKS.

jan2,'67.

NEW ARRIVAL

AT

Mulheim's Store,

IN BRIDGEWATER, PA.

25,000 Bolts of WALL PAPER,

Of the Latest Styles and Patterns just received from NEW YORK!

The subscriber again thanks his numerous friends for their former patronage. Anticipating their wants and tastes, I visited New York and closely selected one of the largest stock of

VARIETY GOODS, &C.,

Ever brought to this county, consisting of

Traveling Sacks,	*Ladies' Satchels,*
Fancy Goods,	*Children's Carriages,*
Books, Stationery,	*Carpeting, Oil Cloths.*
Window Blinds,	*Rings, Brushes, &c.,*

All of which I will sell cheaper than they can be purchased for in the city. Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

B. MULHEIM,
Bridge Street,
Bridgewater, Pa.

CARPET STORE

Removal.

M'CALLUM BROTHERS

Will remove on March 1st, 1867, from 87 Fourth street, to their new and elegant Warehouse

NO. 51 FIFTH STREET,

ABOVE WOOD ST,

PITTSBURG,

Built by them expressly for the accommodation of their large and increasing business. Having very superior facilities for business, they will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of all Goods pertaining to the Carpet business, which they offer at Wholesale or Retail to the trade and public at lowest market rates.

mar6'67:1y]   McCALLUM BROTHERS.

SPRING TRADE!

1867.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.

No. 54

WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

Have their stock open for trade.

GOOD GOODS!

AT

Reasonable Prices.

S. B. M'ELROY.
JAMES DICKSON.
JOHN T. SHANE.

mar13'67:3m.

EDWARD FOERSTER,

DEALER IN

WALL PAPER, VARIETIES,

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS,

Gold, Glazed & Common wall Papers, Paper, Oil and Transparent Window Shades and Fixtures,

TABLE OIL CLOTHS, &c.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

164 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh.

J. L THOMPSON.........................F. S. HAMILTON.

THOMPSON & HAMILTON,

Sharon, Beaver Co., Pa.

(4TH DOOR NORTH OF DARRAGH'S STORE.)

MANUFACTURERS OF FANCY AND COMMON Brooms, and dealers in Handles, Wire, Twine, &c., &c. All work warranted. Having purchased an excellent lot of corn, and provided ourselves with all needed facilities, we flatter ourselves that all Brooms manufactured by us will be as good as the best, and cheap as the cheapest. Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.

ADDRESS—Box 17, Beaver, Pa.   [apr3'67:3m.

S. J. CROSS & CO.

SECOND DOOR ABOVE THE R.R.,

NEW YORK STREET,

ROCHESTER, PA.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR SALE

AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

A COMPLETE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

Dry Goods,

CONSISTING OF

BROWN & BLEACHED MUSLIN,	
PRINTS,	GINGHAMS,
DELAINE,	ALPACCAS,
COBURGS,	FRENCH MERINOS,
FLANNELS, Plain and Barred,	
WOOL DELAINES, all Colors,	
BLACK SILK,	TIKING,
TABLING,	TOWELING,
CHECK,	JEANT,
TWEEDS,	SATINETC,
CAIERSZ,	BROADCLOTH,
CLOAKING,	

Balmoral and Hoop Skirts,

NOTIONS,

HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

HATS AND CAPS,

Men's and Boys'—a large stock of the latest styles.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Men's, Women's and Children's Gum Shoes, Carpet Shoes, &c., &c.

Ready-Made Clothing.

SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY.

Hardware.

A large and well assorted Stock, consisting, in part, of

CUTLERY,

Carpenters' Tools, of all Kinds,

BUILDING HARDWARE,	BUTT,
FTRA HINGE,	SCREW,
HUTTER HINGE,	BOLT,
LOCKS,	NAIL, &c.

Window Glass,

Of all Sizes, and Double Strength.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Paid to filling orders of Carpenters, Contractors and Builders, for

HARDWARE,

GLASS AND NAILS,

LINSEED OIL,

BENZINE,

COAT'S PATENT DYER,

PAINTS OF ALL COLORS,

WHITE LEAD,

PUTTY,

GROUND, DRY AND IN OIL

Painters will do well to examine our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Groceries.

A Fresh and Full supply constantly on hand at very lowest prices.

CHOICE BRANDS OF

FLOUR,

IN BARRELS AND SACKS.

CARBON OIL,

LARD OIL,

QUEENSWARE,

STONE WARE, &c., &c.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

All kinds of grain and country produce taken in exchange for goods.

S. J. CROSS is Conveyancer—Agent of Samuel Sims and the Rochester Land Company. Also Agent of the Merchants' Union Express Company.

Remember the place:

CROSS'S STORE,

SECOND BUILDING ABOVE THE RAILROAD,

NEW YORK STREET,

Rochester, Pa.

jan2'67:1y

THE PLACE TO BUY

CHEAP GOODS!

CALL AND

SEE THEM!

HAVING RECENTLY PURCHASED A COMPLETE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
GROCERIES, &c.

WE ARE PREPARED TO SELL AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES!

Prints	10 cents.
Ginghams	18 "
Brown Muslin	12½ "
Bleached Muslin	11½ "

OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION.

Call and see our goods. No charges for showing them. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

ORR & DAWSON,
my8'67:3m   Third street, Beaver, Pa.

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS, of the

LATEST STYLES,

For Spring and Summer Wear,

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

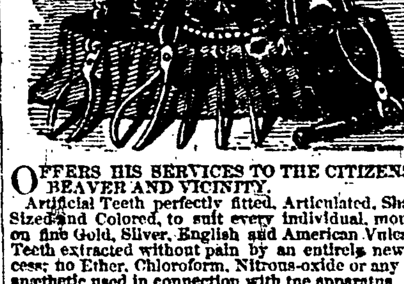
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH,
Stewart's Row, Bridge street,
oc10'66—my29'67   Bridgewater, Pa.

J. M. Harton,

DENTIST.



OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE CITIZENS OF BEAVER AND VICINITY.

Artificial Teeth perfectly fitted, Articulated, Shaped, Sized and Colored, to suit every individual, mounted on fine Gold, Silver, English and American Vulcanite. Teeth extracted without pain by an entirely new process; no Ether, Chloroform, Nitrous-oxide or any other anæsthetic used in connection with the apparatus.

Office on Third street, 2d door east of H. B. Anderson's store.   [feb20'67:6m.

NEW STORE!

EXCLUSIVELY

Boots and Shoes!

PERSONS DESIROUS OF ECONOMISING, WILL find it to their interest to call at

RUSH'S NEW STORE,

BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON,

[OPPOSITE THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.]

The undersigned, having had seventeen years experience in the business, feels himself fully confident, with his facilities for receiving goods direct from the Manufacturers, that it will be to every person's advantage to call and examine for themselves. [sp10:3m

PEOPLE'S TEA STORE!

WILSON & UNDERWOOD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

TEAS,

AND

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

NO. 15, SOUTH WEST DIAMOND,

(Adjoining Bepler Hotel.)

Allegheny City, Pa.

One of the cheapest and best Wholesale and Retail Stores in the two cities. Call and examine our Stock and Prices.   [my29'67:0m

WILL P. GRAHAM.........................OWEN BYRNE.

GRAHAM & BYRNE,

Fashionable Hatters,

No. 52 St. Clair Street,

Between Liberty and Penn Sts., opp. St. Clair Hotel.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS,

Of every style and quality, at the very lowest prices.

may29'67:1y

BEAVER FALLS MILL.

THE BEAVER FALLS MILL COMPANY HAVE their New Mill completed, and in successful operation. In addition to Merchant Work they are prepared to do all kinds of Custom Work, in the best manner, and on short notice.

The highest market price will be paid in Cash for all kinds of Grain delivered at the Mill.   [may1'67:3m

A Great Change!

PURE DRUGS & MEDICINES,

AT THE

Corner of Diamond & Third St.,

Beaver, Pa.

THE DRUG STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY Hamilton & Anderson has been purchased by

J. B. RHODES,

WHO NOW OFFERS

A Full and Complete Stock of

PURE DRUGS & MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS,

Perfumery,

SOAPS, TOILET ARTICLES,

And Brushes of All Kinds,

PROPRIETARY GOODS AND DYE-STUFFS.

We are prepared to sell PURE AND SECOND QUALITY WHITE LEAD, AND OILS OF ALL KINDS, *at Pittsburgh prices.*

Please Call and be Convinced!!

WINDOW GLASS OF ALL SIZES.

Our stock of Alcohols, Wines, Brandies, Whiskeys, and other Liquors, will be found complete, and, being selected with great care, can be relied upon as being *Pure* as can be obtained, and will be sold for Medical, Mechanical, and Sacramental purposes *only.*

Prescriptions and Family Receipts Accurately Filled at All Hours.

OUR Prescription and Medicine Department being under the personal supervision of Mr. L. M. HAMILTON, with an experience of seven years, we flatter ourselves that we can give full satisfaction in any branch of the business.

Remember the place—near the Post Office, corner Third street and the Diamond, Beaver.

All are respectfully invited to call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Beaver, Apr24'67:1y   J. B. RHODES.

J. H. BENCE,

THIRD STREET, (1 DOOR BELOW SEMINARY.)

Beaver, Pa.

OFFERS TO HIS FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS a select Stock of the

LATEST STYLES,

In Trimmings,

EMBROIDERY,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
LACES,
RUFFLES,
RIBBONS,
BUTTONS,
HOSIERY,
CORSETS,
GLOVES,
TIDIES,
BAL. SKIRTS.

The new style Invisible Empress Trail Hoop Skirt, Veil Stuffs, Grenadines, Sun Umbrellas, Zephyrs, Ladies' and Gent's Paper Cuffs and Collars, &c.

MILLINERY,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Hats and Bonnets, very cheap. Flowers in every variety, cheap. Hats and Bonnets altered and cleaned, cheap.

Also, Dress-making, Cloak and Sack Cutting, Pinking, &c., &c.

Madame Demorest's Latest Paris and N. York Trimmed Patterns constantly on hand.

PATTERNS FOR SALE.

As our stock has been purchased at low prices, it is offered at corresponding low rates. Give us a call and satisfy yourself.

Don't forget the place—one door below the Seminary, Third street, Beaver, Pa.

J. H. BENCE.

apr17'67:3m

NEW GROCERY STORE!

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES PLEASURE IN informing the people of Beaver and vicinity, that he has opened a

GROCERY STORE

in the building in which his Feed Store is now kept, on

THIRD STREET, BEAVER,

where will be found an excellent assortment of

COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SORGHUM, RICE, PEPPERS, SPICES, SOAPS, CANDIES, RAISINS, ENGLISH CURRANTS, FIGS, &c.

Bedcords, Washtubs, Keelers, Tinware, and in fact every article usually kept in a well regulated Grocery Store.

In connection with his Grocery, he still continues to keep his FLOUR AND FEED STORE, where the best articles in this line are constantly kept, and offered cheap for Cash or Produce.

jan9'67:1y   SIMON SNITGER.

GEO. C. SPEYERER,

Corner of Water and James Street,

ROCHESTER, PA.

HAVING RETURNED FROM THE EAST, I AM now opening a large and well selected

STOCK OF GOODS

Which were bought at panic prices, and which will be sold at the lowest possible rates. My Stock consists of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, NOTIONS, &c., &c.

And all articles usually kept in a first class store.

apr3'67:3m

LAUGHING GAS.

ADMINISTERED BY DR. MURRAY, BRIDGEWATER, PA., in extracting teeth. I have added to my many other facilities for the successful prosecution of my profession, this invaluable pain-killing agent. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most modern style. All work done as cheaply, and fifty per cent. better than at any other Dental Establishment in the State.